P. E. Speer
Correspondence, etc. Committee of
Six and other war-time agencies

COPY

CHURCH OF ST. PAUL THE APOSTLE
PAULIST FATHERS
415 West Fifty-ninth Street

New York, Oct. 11, 1917.

Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman,
War & Navy Department Commissions,
on Training Camp Activities,
Old Land Office,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The following representatives of various religious bodies of our country met in New York yesterday afternoon, Tuesday, October 9th:

John R. Mott	Representing the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A.
Harry Cutler	Chairman Jewish Welfare Board for Soldiers and Sailors in the U. S. Army and Navy.
John J. Burke, C. S. P.	President National Catholic War Council.
William Adams Brown	Secretary of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches.
Walter G. Hooke	Executive Secretary National Catholic War Council.
James DeWolf Perry, Jr.	Chairman Executive Committee War Commission Episcopal Church. Chairman of Committee on Social and Moral Conditions - General War-Time Commission.
Felix Warburg	Representing the Jewish Welfare Board.

This committee is vitally interested in the moral and physical welfare of our troops overseas. We are all conversant with the very laudable policy adopted by the military and naval authorities of our Government for the moral welfare of men in the service - a policy which is being ably enforced by the National Commissions on Training Camp Activities. For the welfare of our troops wherever they may be and the welfare of generations of Americans yet to be born, we believe that the same policy should prevail and be enforced wherever our troops may be. All the good work accomplished here will be undone elsewhere if such be not the case.

We wish to write you therefore that it is the united and unanimous judgment of this conference that the policy adopted and followed by our Government in this country with reference to the reduction of immorality among American soldiers, the suppression of disorderly houses, etc. should, if possible, be put into operation in those countries where men in the service of the United States may be located, so far as Americans are concerned, and to this end we recommend that our Government bring influence to bear upon any and all authorities concerned to accomplish this desired purpose.

We moreover wish to work in entire harmony with your commissions and we offer our undivided services to you. If you wish we will go to Washington on October 24th next to confer with you as to how we may best be able to help you in this important matter.

Very sincerely yours,

CHAIRMAN

Copy

Office of Co. Paul Lee Jordan
Military Attache
415 East Fifty-Ninth Street

New York, Oct. 21, 1917.

Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman,
War & Navy Department Commission,
on Training Camp Activities,
Old Land Office,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The following representatives of various religious bodies of our community met in New York yesterday afternoon, Tuesday, October 9th:

Adam S. Metz — Representing the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A.

Harry Cutler — Chairman Jewish Welfare Board for Soldiers and Sailors in the U. S. Army and Navy

John J. Burke, D. D. P. — President National Catholic War Council.

William Adams Brown — Secretary of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches.

Walter G. Ross — Executive Secretary National Catholic War Council.

Lewis Sheldon Henry, Jr. — Chairman Executive Committee War Commission Episcopal Church. Chairman of Committee on Social and Moral Conditions - Tempo War-Time Commission.

Robin Harmon — Representing the Jewish Welfare Board.

This committee is vitally interested in the moral and physical welfare of our troops overseas. We are all conversant with the very laudable policy adopted by the military and naval authorities of our Government for the moral welfare of men in the service - a policy which is being ably enforced by the National Commission on Training Camp Activities. For the welfare of our troops wherever they may be and the welfare of generations of Americans yet to be born, we believe that the same policy should prevail and be enforced wherever our troops may be. All the good work accomplished here will be thrown elsewhere if such be not the case.

It is right to state you therefore that it is the united and unanimous judgment of this conference that the policy adopted and followed by our Government in this country with reference to the reduction of immorality among American soldiers the suppression of disorderly houses, etc. should, if possible, be put into operation in those countries where men in the service of the United States may be located, so far as American men are concerned, and to this end we recommend that our Government bring influence to bear upon any and all authorities concerned to accomplish this desired purpose.

We are anxious and to work in entire harmony with your commissions and to offer our unofficial services to you. If you wish we will go to Washington on detail with next to confer with you, or to him we may best be able to help you in this important matter.

Very sincerely yours,

COPY

(2)

The grave needs of a sufficient number of chaplains in the army is beyond question. The government law fixing the number of chaplains directs that there shall be one to every regiment. Recently the regiment was trebled in number, and thus the number of chaplains was actually reduced by two thirds. Congress has made no provision for a proper number of chaplains. Themen in the army, the people throughout the nation, the religious bodies, realizing the vital importance of meeting this need, are willing to secure the services of volunteer chaplains who will take care of the emergency until such tame as Congress will make sufficient provision.

To this end a committee consisting of representatives of

Rt. Rev. James DeWolf Perry, Jr.
Chairman Executive Committee of War Commission of Episcopal Church
Rev. William Adams Brown, D. D.
Secretary, General Wartime Commission of the Churches
John R. Mott,
General Secretary, Y. M. C. A. representing National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A.
Harry Cutler
Chairman, Jewish Welfare Board for Soldiers and Sailors in the U. S. Army and Navy.
Rev. John J. Burke, C. S. P.
President, National Catholic War Council,

have agreed:-

First:- To petition the Government to give recognition and permission to volunteer chaplains to labour in camps, subject to the general military provisions, both at home and abroad.

Second:- That the total number of these volunteer chaplains shall equal the total number of every unit of twelve hundred men in the army who are without the service of a commissioned chaplain.

Third:- That this committee itself shall nominate these volunteer chaplains subject to the approval of the government authorities, and shall agree as to how these volunteer chaplains are to be apportioned according to religious belief, thus relieving the government of the embarrassment of decision.

Fourth:- That these chaplains serve without pay or rank of any kind from the government.

The Committee proposes as a basis of apportionment of chaplains of differen religious beliefs, the religious census of the enlisted men, and will so order it that the chaplains will be distributed in a manner best suited to meet the unsatisfied needs of the men of the various creeds.

This memorandum is framed in accordance with the following resolution adopted by the committee at a meeting in Washington, D. C., Oct. 24, 1917.

"Resolved:- That it is the sense of this committee that representations be made to the War and Navy departments concerning the recognition and permission, be officially granted, to a number of volunteer chaplains, said volunteer chaplain to be nominated by and to receive salary from the religious bodies represented in this committee; and that the chairman of this committee be authorized to formulate the content of this resolution in a detailed manner." John J. Burke, C. S. P.
Chairman

(Letter accompanying Father Burke's Statement.)

Dear Dr. Brown:-

Enclosed is resolution that you asked Father Burke to send you. Excuse its form. Father Burke has dictated and I have written this while en route between Washington and Baltimore. We will not have opportunity to rewrite if it is to get to you in the morning. When you have it copied will you make a copy for us. You will notice we have included Dr. Mott. Is this proper?

I wired you through Whitin this morning after I had taken up with Father Burke the question of Miss Shaw. He feels that Mrs. Wilson as the first lady of the land is from her position the proper one whose name should head the petition. This eliminates any possibility of a suffrage issue and to my mind a very happy suggestion.

Faithfully

(signed) Walter G. Hooke

(Letter concerning Luther Burns's Entrance

Dear Mr. Brown:-

Enclosed is a resolution that you should rather write to send you, because its form. Luther Burns has distinctly I have written this while on route between Washington and Baltimore. We will not have opportunity to receive it if it is sent to you in the morning. When you have it signed will you make a copy for us. You will notice we have included Mr. Ott. Is this proper?

I hope you enjoyed seeing the morning after I had taken up with Luther Burns the question of his case. He feels that Mr. Tilson as the first lady of the land is from her position the proper one which would lead the petition. Note alluring my possibility of a multiple issue and to my mind a very heavy responsibility.

Faithfully

(signed) Mayor O. Moore

I.

This Committee is a purely informal group of individuals interested in the moral and religious welfare of the Army and Navy, designated by the Secretary of War as a consultative committee with no representative or official character whatever. As such a committee its members act only in their individual capacity and the various organizations with which they may be associated and all other organizations having similar interests are in no wise committed by the actions of the committee which has no authority to speak or act for them. All such organizations are free to fulfil their own functions and to make their own representations to the Government. This Committee will confer from time to time as may be found desirable and may be called for consultation at any time by the Secretary of War.

II.

This Committee is composed of representatives of the larger bodies interested in the religious welfare of the Army and Navy, namely the Federal Council of the Churches and the General Wartime Commission of the Churches, The National Catholic War Council, The War-Work Council of the Y.M.C.A. and the Jewish Board for Welfare of Soldiers and Sailors. The Committee has been designated by the Secretary of War as a consultative committee to advise with him on matters relating to the religious interests of the Army. It is understood that the functions of the Committee are purely unofficial and advisory and that the organizations represented by the members of the committee and all other organizations having similar interests are in no wise committed by the actions of the Committee. All such organizations are free to fulfil their own functions and to make their own representations to the Government. This Committee will confer from time to time as may be found desirable and may be called for consultation at any time by the Secretary of War.

I.

This Committee is a purely informal group of individuals interested in the moral and religious welfare of the Army and Navy, designated by the Secretary of War as a consultative committee with no representative or official character whatever. As such a committee its members act only in their individual capacity and the various organizations with which they may be associated and all other organizations having similar interests are in no wise committed by the actions of the committee which has no authority to speak or act for them. All such organizations are free to fulfil their own functions and to make their own representations to the Government. This Committee will confer from time to time as may be found desirable and may be called for consultation at any time by the Secretary of War.

II.

This Committee is composed of consists of [names & offices] representatives of the larger bodies interested in the religious welfare of the Army and Navy, namely the Federal Council of the Churches and the General Wartime Commission of the Churches, The National Catholic War Council, The War-Work Council of the Y.M.C.A. and the Jewish Board for Welfare of Soldiers and Sailors. The Committee has been designated by the Secretary of War as an ~~consultative~~ advisory committee to ~~advise~~ confer with ~~him~~ the Secretary on matters relating to the religious interests of the Army. It is understood that the functions of the Committee are purely unofficial and advisory and that the organizations ~~represented by~~ to which any the members of the committee and all other organizations having similar interests are in no wise committed by ~~the~~ any actions of the Committee. All such organizations are free to fulfil their own functions and to make their own representations to the Government. This Committee will confer from time to time as may be found desirable and may be called for consultation at any time by the Secretary of War.

I.

This Committee is a purely informal group of individuals interested in the moral and religious welfare of the Army and Navy, designated by the Secretary of War as a consultative committee with no responsibility or official character whatever. As such a committee its members act only in their individual capacity and the various organizations with which they may be associated and all other organizations having similar interests are in no wise committed by the actions of the committee which has no authority to speak or act for them. All such organizations are free to fulfill their own functions and to make their own representations to the Government. This Committee will confer from time to time as may be found desirable and may be called for consultation on any line by the Secretary of War.

II.

[Consult on Chaplains' Policy]

This Committee is composed of representatives of the Larger bodies interested in the religious welfare of the Army and Navy, namely the Federal Council of the Churches and the General Protestant Commission of the Churches, the National Catholic War Council, the Synagogue Council of Ch. E.C.W. and the Jewish Board for Welfare of Soldiers and Sailors. The Committee has been designated by the Secretary of War as a consultative committee to advise with him on matters relating to the religious interests of the Army. It is understood that functions of the Committee are purely unofficial and advisory and that the organizations represented by the members of the committee and all other organizations having similar interests are in no wise committed by the actions of the Committee. All such organizations are free to fulfill their own functions and to make their own representations to the Government. This Committee will confer from time to time as may be found desirable and may be called for consultation on any line by the Secretary of War.

Suggestion by Dr. Brown

The undersigned, being members of a committee appointed to consult with Mr. Fosdick as to the needs of our troops in France were led to consider the whole matter of the religious needs of our troops and especially the need of Voluntary Chaplains, and agreed to recommend to the bodies they represent the following minute prepared by Father Burke in accordance with the resolution offered by Colonel Cutler:

"Resolved: That it is the sense of those present that representation be made to the War and Navy Departments concerning the need of Voluntary Chaplains and that the Departments be requested to recognize a number of such chaplains, said chaplains to be nominated by and to receive salary from the religious bodies represented by those present, and that the Chairman of this committee be authorized to formulate the content of this resolution in a detailed manner.

(signed) "Rt. Rev. James DeWolf Perry, Jr.
Chairman Executive Committee of War Commission of Protestant Episcopal Church

"Rev. William Adams Brown, D. D.,
Secretary, General War-Time Commission of the Churches

"Colonel Harry Cutler,
Chairman, Jewish Welfare Board for Soldiers and Sailors in the U. S. Army and Navy

"Rev. John J. Burke, C.S.P.,
President, National Catholic War Council."

Minute Prepared By Father Burke:

The grave need of a sufficient number of chaplains in the army is beyond question. The Government law fixing the number of chaplains directs that there shall be one to every regiment. Recently the regiment was trebled in number and thus the number of chaplains was actually reduced by two-thirds. Congress has as yet made no provision for a proper number of chaplains though

a bill to this effect is pending. The men in the army, the people throughout the nation, the religious bodies, realizing the vital importance of meeting this need, are willing to provide the services of volunteer chaplains to take care of the emergency until such time as Congress shall make sufficient provision.

To this end it is suggested:

1. That the bodies represented in this conference petition the Government to give recognition to volunteer chaplains and permit them to labor in camps subject to the general military provisions, both at home and abroad.

2. That the total number of these volunteer chaplains shall equal the total number of units of twelve hundred men in the army who are without the service of a commissioned chaplain.

3. That we suggest to the bodies cooperating in providing such voluntary chaplains the appointment of a small but representative committee which shall nominate these chaplains subject to the approval of the Government authorities and shall agree as to how they are to be apportioned according to religious belief, thus relieving the Government of the embarrassment of decision.

4. That these chaplains shall serve without pay or rank of any kind from the Government.

We ~~therefore~~ suggest as a basis of apportionment of voluntary chaplains as between the different religious bodies the figures mentioned by Secretary Baker in the Official Bulletin of Sept. 24 with the understanding that in the apportionment of these chaplains between the different denominations cooperating regard be had so far as possible to the relgious census of the enlisted men and the distribtuion be made in the manner best suited to meet the unsatisfied needs of the men of the various creeds.

October 26, 1917.

~~Rev~~. Mr. Walter G. Hooke, Exec. Secy.,
National Catholic War Council,
Catholic University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hooke:

Your letter with its enclosure was duly received, as well as the telegram which was repeated to me by telephone by Whitin yesterday.

I think the suggestion of having Mrs. Wilson head our petition a very good one unless there is some reason of state against it.

Dr. Speer had already taken up the matter of the petition with Mrs. Shaw and has written to her that I will call upon her and explain what we have in mind in order to secure the cooperation in our action of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. I will present to her Father Burke's suggestion about Mrs. Wilson.

So far as the resolution brought up by Father Burke is concerned, there are one or two matters in it which I think would need to be altered before we could proceed to act under it. In the first place, I do not think that the committee as originally constituted for the purpose of handling the vice question would be regarded by the bodies which they represent as qualified to handle the chaplaincy matter without some change in the basis of representation. Bishop Perry represents the Protestant Episcopal War Commission, which is only one of a number of different war commissions which unite in our General War-Time Commission of the Churches. Either the General War-Time Commission should appoint us or other persons whom it might choose to name to represent it in this matter or we should add to Bishop Perry representatives of other Protestant war-time commissions of equal standing so as to give our body representative character before the Government. I should, of course, take this matter up personally with Bishop Perry and arrive at an understanding with him as to the best method of procedure.

This is the more important in view of the fact that the Government now recognizes only two bodies with whom it deals in the matter of the appointment of chaplains, namely, Roman Catholics represented by Father O'Hern and our own Washington Committee of the Federal Council.

The second point which I think we should guard is as to the basis of apportionment of these voluntary chaplains in the camps. The difficulty of the method suggested by Father Burke is that we do not have accurate information as to the religious affiliation of the men in the camps and, even if we did, it is constantly shifting. Would it not be simpler to base the distribution of the total number of chaplains upon the figures given in Secretary Baker's statement in the Official Bulletin: "The Young Men's Christian Association represents the Protestant denominations, which will constitute roughly 60 per cent of our new Army; the work of this organization in all military camps both in Canada and abroad is too well known to require comment. The Knights of Columbus represent the Catholic denomination, which will constitute perhaps 35 per cent of the new Army," or some other proportion already officially recognized?

I have drafted an alternative statement to submit to Father Burke and yourself which embodies the general principles presented in Father Burke's statement in somewhat different form.

In my redraft of Father Burke's resolution I have omitted Mr. Mott's name because he did not take part in our discussion. If he should feel like joining in our request, so much the better.

While no special mention is made of the Hebrews in Secretary Baker's statement quoted above, provision could be made for them under the 5 per cent not designated as Catholic or Protestant and I am sure that it would be the wish of all of us, if this provision were not adequate to meet the needs of our Jewish friends, to make any such adjustment as might be needed to give them what they required.

You will understand and express to Father Burke the fact that in suggesting that we base our apportionment upon some official statement of the Government, I do this, not because I do not share his wish so far as possible to apportion chaplains according to the actual religious needs of the men in the camps, but only that we may forestall public criticism as though we were try ng to set up some different basis than that already recognized by the Government.

Will you leave for me at the Federal Council, Father Burke's views of this alternative draft in order that I amy bring the matter before our Washington Committee on Monday to secure their approval, if possible, of the general plan?

Faithfully yours,

Wm. Adams Brown

WAB/R

Secretary

Encs. 2

October 30, 1917.

Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick,
Chairman Commission on Training Camp Activities,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Fosdick:

At your request I put into writing for your consideration the substance of the suggestions made by me to you in conversation yesterday, as to the policy to be pursued by the Department in matters affecting the religious welfare of the army.

These suggestions were the following:

1. That the Secretary appoint a committee, with yourself as chairman, and including representatives of the Young Men's Christian Association, the National Catholic War Commission, the Jewish Welfare Board, and the General War Time Commission of the Churches, to advise the Secretary in all matters affecting the relation of the religious bodies of the country to the Department. This Committee might be either an independent body or a sub-committee of the Commission on Training Camp Activities.

The reasons for selecting the General War Time Commission as the representative of the Protestant bodies in the Committee are the following:

a) As a body constituted at the initiative of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and including in its membership the officers of that Council, and the chairmen of its most important commissions, including the Washington Committee on Chaplains, it represents all the organized (ie federated) Protestant bodies with which the Department now has dealings in religious matters.

b) As a new commission appointed for a specific purpose and having its own officers and independent support, financial and otherwise, it includes among its officers and in the membership of its executive committees representatives of large religious bodies like the Protestant Episcopal church, the Southern Baptist church, and the more conservative Lutheran bodies which have hitherto held aloof from the Federal Council, and could not now officially affiliate with it.

c) As a body with large powers of initiative, constituted to deal with emergencies created by the war, it can easily enter into cooperation relations with that smaller group of religious bodies outside its membership which have no official access to the Department.

d) Through the personnel of its members it has already friendly personal relations with the other bodies to be represented on the Committees, and could form with them a harmonious working body.

The reason for suggesting that the Chairman of the Commission of Training Camp Activities should be the Chairman of the Committee is not only that he is the representative of the Government, whose work as a matter of fact brings him into most intimate contact with the religious activities of the churches and other religious bodies, but that his chairmanship of the Committee would settle all vexed questions of precedence as between the churches.

---

2. The following suggestions as to the principles which should govern the policy of the department in religious matters are respectfully submitted.

a) The Department should join with the religious bodies represented on the Committee in securing from Congress as soon as possible legislation providing a sufficient number of chaplains to care adequately for the religious needs of the army.

b) In the meantime the Department should authorize the churches to provide at their own expense for services here and abroad, voluntary chaplains who shall be recognized by the Department; it being understood - (a) that these voluntary chaplains shall be chosen so far as possible from men eligible for regular chaplaincies, or now serving with acceptance in the camps. (b) That they shall serve for the period of the war, or until their places be taken by regular chaplains; (c) That their number shall be one to twelve hundred for every unit of enlisted men not already provided with regular chaplains; or such other ratio as the Department shall approve.

c) That these chaplains, regular and voluntary, shall be recognized as the official representatives of religion in the army; and that when they are present, all other religious workers, whether living in the camp or coming from outside, shall do their work with and under them.

d) That the Young Men's Christian Association and the Knights of Columbus be urged to provide for the chaplains, regular and voluntary, and other ministers of the Gospel properly accredited, facilities for the orderly and reverent celebration of the ordinances of religion withintthe camp, where the ordinances are not conveniently accessible in adjacent churches.

e) That where there are no chaplains, regular or voluntary, provision be made for the ordinances of religion through the religious directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, or duly accredited ministers and priests supplied by the neighboring churches; and that free access be given to the camps for pastoral visitations of the members of their communions to the representatives of the different ~~bodies~~ churches, appointed for that purpose.

f) That in its organization of activities about the camps the Commission on Training Camp Activities be requested as far as possible to enter into relations with local Federations of Churches when they exist, and to utilize the facilities which they can provide.

g) That in all unsettled questions touching the equipment of chaplains, regular and voluntary, the apportionment of chaplains between the different churches, and the assignment of individual chaplains to the different units, geographical and military, the Department confer with the Committee and be guided by its recommendations, so far as they are consistent with military regulations and policy.

---

3. The advantages of the plan proposed above are the following:

a) It gives official recognition to religion - which is a major interest of our people, as recognition has already been given to art, literature, recreation and hygiene.

b) It provides a body through which the Government can deal in religious matters in an expeditious and orderly way, and which can relieve it of the necessity of settling disputes between different religious bodies.

c) It recognizes only ~~organizations~~ agencies already in existence, and already recognized by the Government; but

d) It correlates them as parts of a unified plan, so that they may function more harmoniously and effectively than is now the case.

Church of St. Paul the Apostle
Paulist Fathers
415 West Fifty-ninth Street

New York, Nov. 5, 1917

Doctor Robert Speer,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Dr. Speer:

I would have written you earlier letting you know of my personal pleasure at your election to our Committee, but I was waiting for this letter from Mr. Fosdick. I wish now to convey to you my pleasure, and to express my belief that you will be a distinct help to the deliberations of the Committee. It is very young as yet, but let us pray that it will do good and great work. I know all the other members will welcome you cordially.

I enclose copy of Mr. Fosdick's letter. I was sorry not to see Dr. Brown and yourself this morning, but I hope to in a day or so.

With good wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

John J. Burke C.S.P.

GENERAL WAR-TIME COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES

612 United Charities Building, 105 East 22d Street, New York
Telephone, Gramercy 1846. Cable and Wireless, "Fedcil New York"
Office at Washington, D. C., 1112 Woodward Building

November 1st, 1917.

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
156 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Speer:

So much has happened since you left, of which you ought to be informed and of which moreover it is desirable to have an accurate record for our information and guidance in the future, that I am putting in the form of a letter the report which I should otherwise give you orally.

You will recall that a week ago Wednesday the informal committee, of which Father Burke was chairman, consisting of Colonel Harry Cutler representing the Jewish Welfare Board, Mr. Mott representing the Young Men's Christian Association, Bishop Perry representing Bishop Lawrence, whom Father Burke had originally asked to act on the committee, and myself, called by appointment on Mr. Fosdick and laid before him the gravity of the situation affecting our troops in France. He received us most cordially, welcomed our suggestions and arranged for an interview with the Secretary of War which took place yesterday at half past ten o'clock. I append a statement of the brief memoranda prepared by Father Burke as a result of our first meeting and submitted to Mr. Fosdick as

(1)

embodying our suggestions to the department. At the conclusion of our meeting, at the suggestion of Father Burke, Colonel Cutler, Bishop Perry and myself met with him to consider the possibility of common action in the matter of voluntary chaplains. It was agreed to make certain recommendations to the department affecting this matter. Father Burke was requested to draw up the result of our deliberations, which he put into a paper which I append to this letter;(2) and it was submitted to me, but I think not to the other members of the conference, by Walter Hooke, Secretary of the Catholic War Commission.(3) As it seemed to me that there were one or two points in this paper which were open to misunderstanding and which did not adequately describe the genesis and functions of our committee, I returned it to Mr. Hooke with a draft of my own and an explanatory letter, both of which are appended,(4,5) asking him to submit them to Father Burke for his consideration. At the same time I wrote Bishop Lawrence and Bishop Perry seeking if possible to make appointments with them in order to secure an understanding as to some of the matters of principle involved in the creation of such a committee as Father Burke proposed. Unfortunately I was not able to secure an interview with either.

On Monday I was in Washington in order to attend a meeting of the Washington committee on chaplains. Mr. White was also present, and in the morning I had a long conference with Dr. Macfarland and Dr. Tippy, at which Mr. White was present, as to the relation between the Washington office and our committee. The result of this interview was the

suggestion, approved by Dr. Tippy - indeed, I believe, made by him - that Mr. Armitage should be detached from his personal relationship to Dr. Tippy, and made the responsible executive of the Washington committee, to whom our New York Commission could be directly related. This I think would be a very wise move, which would facilitate direct and effective action.

It was further suggested in our conference that in order to unify the different interests which centre about the chaplains a small committee should be appointed, with yourself as chairman, including Bishop McDowell, Bishop Lawrence and myself as chairmen of the three important committees dealing with the chaplains, and Dr. Macfarland, to consider the whole matter in all its bearings, to apportion responsibility between the different bodies concerned and to devise ways and means of securing quick and effective action in all that affects the departments. This suggestion was reported to the Washington meeting and approved by them, so that we now have a small body under your chairmanship competent to handle the whole chaplain question with authority.

I may add that I saw Bishop McDowell at Drew Seminary yesterday afternoon and that he now expects to be in Washington and will give his personal attention to matters affecting the chaplains. He declared his willingness to go with Mr. Armitage, if necessary, every other day to the department until he succeeded in accomplishing what was needed.

At two o'clock in Newbury I saw Mr. Fosdick by appointment, explained to him at some length the nature of our General War Time Commission and expressed the desire for such relations with him that I could counsel with him as to matters affecting the religious welfare of the army. I also spoke with him of the relations established with the Catholics and the Jews and outlined certain suggestions as to a comprehensive policy which might be followed by the Government. At his request I put these into the form of a letter, a copy of which is appended here.(6)

On Wednesday (yesterday) at ten o'clock I met the members of Father Burke's committee, Mr. Mott alone being absent, preparatory to our interview with Secretary Baker. We had some conversation on the question how far it was wise to raise with him at this time other matters than those immediately affecting the vice situation in France. Bishop Perry was very anxious that such action should be taken and our temporary committee be given permanent standing as the official advisor of the department. I raised the objection that I was hardly in a position to act with authority for the bodies that I represented, and expressed the belief that further delay was desirable. The situation was somewhat embarrassing, in view of the fact that the matters on which I desired an understanding with Bishop Perry before committing myself to a permanent policy were not such as could be conveniently discussed in the presence of the other members of the committee. In our interview with Secretary Baker we

At two o'clock I met Mr. Bodlak by appointment. explained to him as soon I got the gist of our general Mr. Tito Gandolfo and expressed the hope that we may relationship with Sin that I could consult with him as to matters affecting the religious welfare of the group. I also spoke with Mr. of the relations established with his Institute and the Jews and auxiliary societies as greatly as a supervisory policy which might be followed by his government. At the moment I put today into the form of a letter, a copy of which is appended here.(7)

On Thursday (yesterday) at ten o'clock I met the members of Prime Minister's committee, Mr. Wari Adam Salim Assafi, preparatory to our interview with Sin Minister. We had some conversation on the question but it was impossible to make our point in the time other matters than those immediately affecting the ship situation in Tarawa. Bishop Perry was very anxious that with Legislative Council in session and our temporary commitments as great personnel attending to the official matters of the Government. I stated the objection that I was merely in a position to act with authority, for the Indian Group I represented, and expressed the belief that further delay was desirable. The situation was considered moderately, in view of the fact that the matters on which I desired an understanding with Bishop Perry before commitment to a permanent policy were not such as could be conveniently discussed in the presence of the other members of the committee. In our interview with Bishop Perry we

confined ourselves to the vice situation, which I think was wise. Mr. Baker was most cordial, welcomed the counsel of the committee, promised at once to write a strong letter to Pershing representing the views we had presented, and to secure definite official information from him as to the exact situation, approved the suggestion that Father Burke, through the Catholic press, disseminate an article explaining the policy of our government, and was enthusiastic at the idea of a letter from the women of America to the women of the Allies. He himself suggested that the Women's Council of National Defense was the proper agency through which this communication should be made, and himself offered to take the matter up personally with Mrs. Shaw and see that it was done. He approved having Mrs. Wilson's name at the head of the letter, and it seems as though that was in the way of being happily accomplished.

At the conclusion of our meeting with Secretary Baker the committee adjourned for further conference and took up again the question of establishing a permanent committee. A full discussion took place, in which among other things, we discussed the question whether it should be formally representative, or unofficial, whether its relation to the Government should be similar to that of the Fosdick Commission, with Mr. Fosdick himself, or some other government representative as chairman, or whether it should be an independent body which the Government recognized as its advisor. The difficulties in the way of securing an adequately representative body through official action were so great that it seemed wiser to continue

[illegible] correspondence to the other situation, which I think was [illegible]. Mr. Bauer has said cordial, welcomed the counsel of the committee, promising it would to write a strong letter to [illegible] representing the views to be presented, and a [illegible] additional information from him as to the exact situation. Approved the suggestion that Madame Curie, through the [illegible] press, disseminate an article explaining the policy of our government, and was authorized in the name of a [illegible] from the women of America to the women of the Allies.

[illegible] motion was made. The Women's Council of National [illegible] was the proper group to [illegible] this communication [illegible], and Miss [illegible] offered to take the matter up personally with Mrs. [illegible] and see just it was done. The suggestion [illegible] Miss. Filmore's [illegible] of the head of the [illegible], and it seemed to [illegible] that this is the day of [illegible] [illegible].

At the conclusion of our meeting [illegible] Madame, there [illegible] adjourned for further conference and [illegible] [illegible] of establishing a permanent committee. A full discussion took place, in which [illegible] [illegible] discussed the question whether it should be formally representative, or unofficial, whether its relation to the government should be similar to that of the Joint Committee, [illegible] for Teaching Lip-Reading, or more under representative a [illegible], or whether it would be an independent body which the government recognized as the advisor. The difficulties in the way of securing an adequately representative body [illegible] official [illegible] are so great that it seemed wise to continue

the committee as it had originated as an informal advisory body, and at my suggestion, with the cordial approval of all present, you were added to the body. There was some discussion as to the name, and it was finally agreed to call the committee, the Committee of Seven, an advisory commission in matters affecting the religious and moral welfare of the army and navy, or words to that effect. It was understood that the committee would be free to enlarge its numbers, and other names of Catholics and Jews were suggested, but the judgment of those present was that it would be well to confine the committee for the present to a small membership of those who could work together conveniently and with mutual confidence. The question of having Mr. Fosdick chairman of the committee was raised, but certain difficulties were suggested and it was the judgment of those present that it would be simpler to continue the present organization with Father Burke as chairman. The possibility of having Mr. Fosdick, or some other government official, as honorary chairman was considered, but no action was taken. I had a personal conference with Bishop Perry on this matter afterwards and pointed out to him the possible embarrassment of having a Catholic chairman of such a body if hearty Protestant cooperation was to be sought. But the situation was a difficult one and, on the whole, I am inclined to think the action that we took was the wisest. It might be possible to avoid criticism either by suggesting Secretary Baker himself as honorary chairman in matters affecting the army, and Secretary Daniells in matters affecting the navy, and having as secretary of the committee one of

our own number. Father Burke was delegated to report to Mr. Fosdick the result of our conference and request him to write him (Father Burke) a letter signifying his acceptance of the plan, which could then be reported to the rest of us for our information. Mr. Walter Hooke, Secretary of the Commission took notes of what was done, and I will secure from him a report of the action taken, to append it to this letter in order to complete the record.(7) It was understood that at future meetings of the committee - should it be constituted - all proposed action should be put into writing and submitted to all themembers before the meeting. This I think completes the substance of the record which you ought to have before you for your information in order to give intelligent counsel as to the policy to be pursued by us in the future.

Yours very sincerely,

Nicholas Ivan

P. S. I should also add that at Mr. Fosdick's request I gave him a list of the assignments of chaplains to the great cantonments corrected up to date of October 25th, and that copies of this list were also put into the hands of Father Burke Bishop Perry and Colonel Cutler. I have now a complete list of all the chaplains appointed and assigned to date in the regular and national armies, and of all candidates designated for examination in each of our armies.

WAR DEPARTMENT

COMMISSION ON TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES.

Washington,

C O P Y.

November 3, 1917.

Father John J. Burke,
120 West 60th Street,
New York City.

My dear Father Burke:

The small committee which was gathered together under your leadership, consisting of representatives of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths, seems to me to be a very useful piece of machinery, which would well be utilized for advisory purposes, in straightening out all sorts of complications which arise in connection with the work of this Commission.

I appreciate the fact that you called this committee together for a special purpose, and that that purpose has been largely achieved. On the other hand, I think it would be an excellent idea, if instead of disbanding, you would hold together as a sort of informal advisory committee, so that we might be free to call upon you for information and assistance in connection with our perplexing problems.

Perhaps I am asking too much. I would appreciate it, however, if you would give this matter your consideration.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) RAYMOND B. FOSDICK.

Chairman.

Memorandum of a conversation between Bishop Lawrence, Bishop Perry, Dr. Speer and Professor William Adams Brown on Friday evening, November 9th, 1917.

On Friday evening, November 9th, Bishop Lawrence, Bishop Perry, Dr. Speer and Prof. William Adams Brown met to discuss the best method of securing a small representative committee, including Roman Catholics and Jews, through which the religious bodies of the country could approach the Government in a united and effective way. The steps already taken by Father Burke were rehearsed and his proposal to Mr. Fosdick reported, together with the latter's answer. Bishop Lawrence expressed the judgment that a purely informal committee appointed by the Secretary of War would be the most desirable solution, if it could be secured. Dr. Speer pointed out that to accomplish ~~this~~ purpose the committee must be recognized by the bodies for whom it must act as representative of all the interests concerned, and that the action originally proposed by Father Burke contemplated a committee of official character, as appeared from the fact that in the communication addressed to Mr. Fosdick the name of each member was followed by his official title. It was further pointed out that it would be difficult for the Protestant bodies to regard as representative a committee in which the Episcopal War Commission was officially represented, and the war commissions of other communions numerically larger, such as the Baptists, the Lutherans and the Methodists were left out. It seemed to those present therefore that the wisest method to follow would be to regard those who should serve on the committee not as representatives of their own commissions, but as members of the War Time Commission with which without prejudice to the interests of their own communions they were cooperating in the interests of all.

November 16, 1917.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop William Lawrence,
Readville, Massachusetts.

My dear Bishop Lawrence:

Your letter of November fourteenth has just reached me and I am very sorry that I could not have seen you personally and talked over the matter of which you write. I fear my little memorandum must have been clumsily drawn to have made on your mind the impression conveyed in your letter.

The situation, as I understand it, is this. An actual proposition has been made by Father Burke, in which Bishop Perry concurred, that a certain small committee should be requested by the Secretary to be his adviser in matters concerning the churches. In the form in which that proposal was first made those who were on it were given official standing as representing particular bodies of Christians. It seemed to Dr. Speer and myself that there was danger that a committee of this kind, in which one war commission was officially represented and others equally large left out, would not be regarded by the members of the bodies omitted as adequately safeguarding their interests. This difficulty we thought could be avoided by having those who served on it represent, not their own communions, but all the churches, which they could easily do as men who are already cooperating in the General War Time Commission of the Churches. This we understood both you and Bishop Perry to assent to in our conversation, and it was simply that there might not be any misunderstanding between us that at Dr. Speer's request I drew up the little minute which I submitted for your consideration.

Of course, if Secretary Baker should choose himself to select a committee of individuals to advise him, the matter would be simple, but this, we think, there is little likelihood of his doing, and the plan suggested by Father Burke of constituting a small committee, made up of men whom we could all trust, which would relieve him

of this responsibility, seemed to us to have most promise of success.

It is interesting to note that so far as the personnel of the committee is concerned, my own thought had been moving on lines similar to your own. I think our difficulties increase with the size of the committee, and that such a small body as you suggest, consisting of Father Burke, Colonel Cutler, Dr. Mott and Dr. Speer, with the possible addition of Bishop McDowell, in view of his intimate relations with the Department in the past, would be most likely to accomplish what we have in mind.

Yours very sincerely,

Secretary.

November 16, 1917.

The Rt. Rev. James De Wolf Perry,
14 Wall Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Bishop Perry:

I enclose a copy of a letter which I have just written Bishop Lawrence in answer to one which he wrote me about the little memorandum submitted to you by Mr. White. I feel with you in this whole matter that the thing that is most important is not any matter of formal representation, but that those of us who have at heart the great interests that are at stake should come together with the least possible machinery to do the things that need to be done.

I was glad to hear from Mr. Armitage, a copy of whose letter Mr. White is sending you, that the Department has decided to increase the number of regular chaplains in order to provide for the posts and other units which are not covered by the present regimental assignments. This will, I think, relieve us very much.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

November 16, 1917.

Mr. Joseph Lee, President,
Playground and Recreation Ass'n of America,
1 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Lee:

At the last meeting of our General War-Time Commission of the Churches a small committee was appointed consisting of Dr. Speer as Chairman, myself as Secretary, and Mr. Glenn, to confer with you about the relation between the local churches and the committees being organized by the Playground Association.

There seems to be some difference of attitude among your representatives as to their responsibility to local church federations and other bodies of religious people. We are sure that it is your desire to cooperate in every way with the religious forces and to make them an integral element in the organization of the activities without the camp, and we are glad to report most cordial relations with many of your representatives, but as our Commission is planning a systematic visitation of communities where camps are located, we felt that it would be helpful if we could have some clear understanding with you as to the principles on which we were to cooperate.

If you will kindly indicate to us what time you expect to be in the city we shall be glad to arrange an interview at your convenience.

Faithfully yours,

Secretary

November 24th,1917.

Father John J. Burke, C.S.P.,
120 West 60th Street,
New York City.

My dear Father Burke,

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of our Commission, the enclosed appeal to the Senate and House of Representatives in behalf of War-Time Prohibition was offered as a resolution and adopted,with the understanding that our Commission,which is the body coordinating all the Protestant War Service agencies, would submit the resolution to these various agencies and if approved by by them forwarded to Washington. The resolution instructed officers of our Commission also to confer with you and with Colonel Cutler with regard to the possibility of similar action on the part of your Council and of the Jewish Board for welfare work. Does the proposal commend itself to you and your Council? If so, will you kindly let me know what action your Council may take and will you be good enough to make any suggestions as to the ways in which we can together forward the matter. If our religious bodies are agreed in supporting such an effort, perhaps the next wise step will be to attempt to secure the cooperation of the Labor organizations. Many of the industrial agencies are already pressing for such action.

Very faithfully yours,

RES:C.

November 24th, 1937.

Father John V. Lovre, C.S.C.,
100 West 60th Street,
New York City.

Dear Father Lovre,

In a recent reading of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence, the decisions reached in the Senate and House of Representatives in behalf of Non-Sectarian Legislation and signed by a committee and directed to the Archbishop of Detroit that our Constitutional in this body recognized all the Protestant Service societies, and to permit the resolution to which Catholic agencies has approved by us also forwarded to Washington. The resolution concerned those of our Committee also by another also you are with Colonel Donlevy with regard to the possibility of similar action on the part of your Council and of taking down the matters work. Does the personal opinion should to you personally. If so, will you kindly let us know that action your Council take and will you be good enough to make any suggestions as to the ways in which we can therefore forward the matter. If our religious bodies are agreed, something must be effect, perhaps the best plan will be to attempt to have the cooperation of the Labor organizations. Many of the industrial unions are already providing for such action.

Very faithfully yours,

Father John J. Burke

Pro Deo et Patria

The Chaplains' Aid Association

605
580 Fifth Avenue, New York City

The work of the Association is to promote the spiritual welfare of our Soldiers and Sailors

Nov. 28th, 1917.

Rev. Robert Speer,
156 - 5th Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Speer:

I wish to call a meeting of the Committee of Seven for December 4th at four o'clock in the office of John R. Mott, 124 E. 28th St., New York City.

Would this be convenient for you? Kindly send me word at once. It is important that we call a meeting as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

John J. Burke C.S.P.
President.

November 30th, 1917.

The Rev. John J. Burke, C.S.P.
605 - 5th Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Father Burke,

I am leaving tonight for Toronto and Cleveland and shall not be back until Tuesday afternoon or evening, too late, I fear, for the meeting you suggest for that afternoon. I could meet either Wednesday or Thursday afternoon if that should be convenient.

Very faithfully yours,

res/ms

November 20th, 1917.

The Rev. John A. Burns, D.D.,
City - Hall Area,
San Jose, Calif.

My dear Father Burns,

I am leaving Denver Monday for Seattle and Victoria and must do my best during Tuesday afternoon or evening, and Wed, I fear, for the world, you account for that afternoon. I could meet either Saturday or Tuesday afternoon if that would be convenient.

Very faithfully yours,

rcs/ms

FILE COPY.

December 6th, 1917.

The Rev. John J. Burke, C. S. P.,
605 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Father Burke,

I enclose herewith the draft which I was asked to prepare at the meeting of the Committee of Seven yesterday. It may be that we do not need it for any other purpose than to clarify our own thinking, or it may be that it can serve us as a basis of our statement to the Secretary of War when we meet him. In either case, will you please criticize it freely, both for substance and for form and be good enough to re-draft those parts of it which, as you read it over, you see can be made. I should want to revise it thoroughly myself but am sending it off at once in its present form to the members of the Committee.

Very faithfully yours,

RHS:C.

COPY.

This Committee is deeply concerned over the situation with regard to chaplains and the provision by the Government for the religious needs of the army. We believe that the present condition should be changed at once (1) for the sake of the men who have been called away from their homes and churches and who are entitled to have religious provision made for them; (2) for the sake of the homes and churches from which the soldiers come, which are properly solicitous that their young men shall be cared fir by devoted ministers and priests; and (3) for the sake of the army itself. Men who fear God and who in that fear do their duty and disregard death are the kind of men needed for the work to which God has called the nation.

The measures which the committee desires to urge are:

1. The immediate appointment of the chaplains authorized under present laws. Regiments are going abraod now for whom no chaplains have been provided. Many of the men in these regiments will meet trials and death without the strength and consolation of religion. The religious people of the United States whose communicants in 1906 numbered 32,000,000. feel that this is a great wrong. These regiments ought long ago to have been supplied with chaplains who could have come into intimate and friendly relations with their men before sailing. It is too late to recover this loss now. But we beg that each regiment be supplied at once with at least one chaplain.

2. An adequate increase in the number of chaplains authorized by law. The bill which has passed the Senate provides for the appointment of an average of one chaplaind to each 1200. Men. It does not specify how they shall be distributed. It does not call for three chaplains to a regiment. It simply puts it within the power of the War Department to appoint chaplains enough to provide the regiments and also to care for smaller units at forts, hospitals, aviation camps,etc.,etc. If the bill which has passed the Senate and is now in the House Committee provides too large a number let it be amended. But we believe that the number proposed will not be too great to meet all the needs of the army and to provide for the losses which will come in France.

This Committee is deeply concerned over the situation with regard to
plains and the provision by the Government for the religious needs of the army.
believe that the present condition should be changed at once (1) for the sake of
men who have been called away from their homes and churches and who are entitled to
religious provision made for them; (2) for the sake of the homes and churches
which the soldiers come, which are properly solicitous that their young men shall
ared fir by devoted ministers and priests; and (3) for the sake of the army itself.
who fear God see who in that fear do their duty and discharge death are the kind
men needed for the work to which God has called the nation.

The measures which the committee desires to urge are:

1. The immediate appointment of the chaplains authorized under present
. Regiments are quite scared use for which no chaplains have been provided. Many
e men in these regiments will most finals and death without the strength and con-
tion of religion. The religious people of the United States whose communicants
ed number 20,000,000. feel that this is a great wrong. These regiments could
e to have been supplied with chaplains who could have come into intimate and
ly relations with their own nature soldiers. It is too late to recover this
now. But we ask that such regiments be supplied at once with at least one
lain.

2. An adequate increase in the number of chaplains authorized by law.
ill which has passed the Senate provides for the appointment of an average of
chaplains to each 1000. men. It does not specify how they shall be distributed.
does not call for three chaplains to a regiment. It simply puts it within the
r of the War Department to appoint chaplains enough to provide the regiments and
to care for smaller units at forts, hospitals, aviation camps, etc., etc. If the
which has passed the Senate and is now in the House Committee provides too large
ber let it be amended. But we believe that the number proposed will not be too
to meet all the needs of the army and to provide for the losses which will come
rance.

3. We do not forget the important contributions made by the Y.M.C.A. and the Knights of Columbus to the moral and religious welfare of the army and navy, but their work is not a substitute for that of the chaplains, but on the contrary requires for its fullest success his presence and cooperation.

(The above notation appears on Mr. Speer's copy written in pencil.)

We do not forget the important contributions made by the Y.M.C.A. and the Knights of Columbus to the moral and religious welfare of the army and navy, but their work is not a substitute for that of the chaplains, but on the contrary requires for its fullest success his presence and cooperation.

(The above notation appears on Mr. Spaeth's copy written in pencil.)

3. The organization of the chaplains into a chaplains' corps after the fashion of the medical corps with such determination of status and equipment and such direction by a chaplain general or chaplains' committee under the Secretary of War as will secure the most efficient distribution and service of the whole body of chaplains.

The Committee would request the sanction and cooperation of the War Department in arranging a representative conference with experienced chaplains to consider the question of increasing the efficiency of their work and adequately meeting the religious needs of the army.

4. The supply of chaplains to the troops now in France. We earnestly request that as soon as possible enough men be sent to furnish chaplains to all the regiments which have gone and also to provide men for the ports of debarkation in France and for the hospitals where the hospitalsunits have not their own chaplains.

5. Voluntary chaplains. Where the supply of regular chaplains is inadequate and until such chaplains can be provided we ask permission to furnish voluntary chaplains, to be vouched for and supported by the agencies which they represent, to have no official rank or status but to be given full sanction in their work of ministering to the moral and religious welfare of the men.

In urging these matters upon the Secretary we are speaking for the great body of the American people who have loyally and gladly given their sons to the nation and who are following them with their solicitude and prauers. It is in the highest degree important that they should be fully satisfied that the Government appreciates their concerna and is seeking to meet their deep conviction. They and the churches to which they belong feel that there is no duty of the nation toward these young men which can take precedence of the moral and religious duty. They feel this the more because they are convinced that as a nation we can only do our part fully in this great crisis as we act in the righteousness and by the strength of God

3. The organization of the chaplains into a chaplaincy corps under
[illegible]ption of the medical corps with such determination of status and equipment and
direction by a chaplain general or chaplains' committee under the Secretary of
[illegible] will secure the most efficient distribution and service of the chaplaincy of
[illegible]tion.

The Committee would request the assistance and cooperation of the War
[illegible]tment in arranging a representative conference with experienced chaplains to
[illegible]der the question of increasing the efficiency of their work and adequately meeting
[illegible]ligious needs of the army.

4. The supply of chaplains to the forces now in France. We earnestly
[illegible]st that as soon as possible enough men be sent to provide chaplains to all the
[illegible]ments which have been and also to provide men for the posts of desertation in
[illegible]e and for the hospitals where the hospitalmenis have not their own chaplains.

5. Volunteer chaplains. Where the supply of regular chaplains is
[illegible]ate and until such regulation can be provided we ask permission to "enlist
[illegible]ssary chaplains, to be recommended for and supported by the Agencies which they re-
[illegible]ent, to have no official rank or status but to be given full association in their
[illegible] of ministering to the moral and religious welfare of the men.

In urging these matters upon the Secretary we are speaking for the
[illegible] body of the American people who have loyally and quietly given their sons to the
[illegible]ce and who now are following them with their solicitude and prayers. It is in the
[illegible]ent deeply important that they should be fully satisfied that the Government
[illegible]ecognizes their responsibility and is sparing no pains to meet their deep solicitude. They are
[illegible]ncerned by which they believe that there is no duty of the nation toward these
[illegible] men which can take precedence of the moral and religious duty. They feel this
[illegible]ore because they are convinced that as a nation we can only be our best fully
[illegible]ile great critis as we act in the righteousness and in the strength of God

John J. Burke

COMMITTEE OF SEVEN

25 Madison Avenue,
New York, January 7th, 1918.

(5)

Dear Doctor Speer:

An engagement has been made for our conference with Secretary Baker for Thursday afternoon, January 17th, at four o'clock, subject of course to any emergency that may require the Secretary's presence elsewhere.

I suggest that the members of the Committee of Seven meet in the lobby of the New Willard at three-thirty Thursday afternoon, and we can proceed to the War Department together.

Very faithfully yours,

John J. Burke
Chairman.

Mr. Robert E. Speer,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

COMMITTEE OF SEVEN

28 Madison Avenue,
New York, January 7th, 1918.

Dear Doctor Speer:

An engagement has been made for our conference with Secretary Baker for Thursday afternoon, January 17th, at four o'clock, subject of course to any emergency that may require the Secretary's presence elsewhere.

I suggest that the members of the Committee of Seven meet in the lobby of the New Willard at three-thirty Thursday afternoon, and we can proceed to the War Department together.

Very faithfully yours,

Chairman.

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

file copy

January 24th, 1918.

Father John J. Burke,
605 - 5th Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Father Burke,

I am sorry that Bishop Perry and I were unable to stay over for the postponed appointment with Mr. Baker, but I rejoiced to get such a good word from Dr. Brown as to the outcome of the conference.

I had meant to ask you whether your Commission had taken any action with regard to the Memorial and War Time prohibition which I sent you. I enclose another copy herewith. Thus far the following religious Bodies have adopted this memorial.

War Commission of the Northern Baptist Convention
War Council of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention
War Work Committee of the Christian Church
War Commission of the Methodist Protestant Church
Nation Service Commission of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
National Service Commission of the United Presbyterian Church.
Executive Committee of the War Service Commission of the Reformed Church in America.
War Service Commission of the United Evangelical Church
War Board of the Salvation Army.
National Sunday School War Council.
The War Commission of the Episcopal Church.
War Time Program for Sunday Schools - Disciples of Christ.
War Time Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South
General War Work Council of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.
National Service Commission of the Congregational Churches.
War Council of the Methodist Epis. Church (North)
Industrial Committee of the Y.M.C.A.

Has the National Catholic War Commission considered it, or would it be willing to do so and to endorse it?

Very cordially yours,

res/ms

Has the National Outside Tax Committee discussed it, or would it be willing to do so and so advise Ed?

Very sincerely yours,

rvs/ms

file copy

February 4th, 1918.

Father John J. Burke.
New York City

My dear Father Burke,

If the letter which Cardinal Gibbons wrote, and which you read to Dr. Brown and me one day, which was to accompany the Testaments given to soldiers by your commission, has been printed, could you without too much trouble, either have a copy sent me, or tell me where I could get one? It was such a good statement that I should like to have one for quoting.

Very faithfully yours,

ros.:s

February 7th, 1918.

Father John J. Burke,
605 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Father Burke,

I enclose herewith a copy of the letter from Mr. Armitage to Dr. Macfarland with regard to the bill relating to the status of chaplains. I think you expressed a desire to have a copy of this letter.

Very cordially yours,

res/ms

February 7th, 1950.

Senator John C. Stennis,
Old Post Office,
Jackson, Miss.

My dear Senator Stennis:

I enclose herewith a copy of the letter from Mr. Anderson to Dr. Weatherford with respect to the bill relating to the creation of a museum.

I hope you expressed a desire to have a copy of this letter.

Very sincerely yours,

rsg/mr

C O P Y

GENERAL COMMITTEE ON ARMY AND NAVY CHAPLAINS

February 2, 1918.

Dr. Charles S. Macfarland,
105 East 22nd Street,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Macfarland:

A conference this morning with Colonel White and Major Gilbert resulted in a request that we draw the bill as we desire it. Chaplain Pruden, Father O'Hearn and myself have done so and a copy is enclosed. This may be altered as you desire.

We are told that the references to the Medical Corps actually gives a corps to chaplains without mentioning the term. It is well to omit this mention because several Congressmen might be unwilling to create a Chaplains' Corps and some officials in the War Department might not desire it.

The phrase "for the present emergency" is omitted.

The phrase "not to exceed" is omitted from the proportion of one chaplain to each twelve hundred, because it would enable the Secretary of War to say there shall be one chaplain for fifteen hundred men, if he desired.

The provision for one chaplain in each regiment is omitted because in time of peace the regiments are skeleton; this would not leave chaplains for the Coast Artillery and other minor groups not regimentally organized.

The phrase "by and with the advice of the Senate" has been omitted because the ratification by the Senate has delayed appointments in several cases and it would not be possible to appoint chaplains to the Regular Army when the Senate is not in session. This phrase is not in the Navy law and does not obtain any appointments to the National Army and National Guard.

In general, the bill follows the wording of the preceding bill so that it will the more likely be acceptable to the men who have promised their support to the previous bill.

The details that otherwise might be put in this bill, are covered by the reference to the Medical Corps. We have tried to keep it as simple as possible.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Clyde F. Armitage.

COPY

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF NEW ARMY CHARGERS

February 2, 1916.

Dr. Charles S. Hartwell,
105 East 22nd street,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Hartwell:

A conference was held morning with Colonel White and major Lilley resulted in a request that we draw the bill so as to divide it. Complete freedom, rather greater and speedy more done so and a copy is enclosed. This may be altered at you desire.

We are told that the references to the medical corps actually give a corps to chiropractors although one same. It is well to omit this section because several Congressmen might be unwilling to create a chiropractic corps and more officially in as far [illegible] right not desire it.

The phrase "for the general emergency" is omitted.

The phrase "not to exceed" is omitted from the proportion of one chiropractor to every twelve members, because it would enable the secretary of war to say there would be one chiropractor for fifteen mounted men, if he desired.

The provision for one chiropractor in each regiment is retained because in time of peace the relations are satisfactory; this would not leave complaint for the Coast Artillery and other which serves in relatively organized.

The phrase "by and with the advice of the Surgeon" has been omitted because the certification by the Surgeon has stopped appointments in several cases and it would not be possible to appoint chiropractors in several cases and it would not be possible to appoint chiropractors to the regular army when the Surgeon is not available. Our plan is not in the army law and does not obtain any appointments in the medical corps or national guard.

In general, we will follow the wording of the preceding bill as that is still the more likely to correspond to the new one introduced that appears in the previous bill.

The details that otherwise might be put in the bill, are covered by the reference to the medical corps. We have tried to keep it as simple as possible.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Clyde V. Anderson.

John J. Burke

COPY 1662

THE CHAPLAINS' AID ASSOCIATION

February 7, 1918.

Dear Dr. Speer:-

In answer to your note of February 4th, I wish to say that the letter written by Cardinal Gibbons and which I read to yourself and Dr. Brown has not been printed save as a preface to our Army and Navy edition of the New Testament. I am sending under separate cover, a copy of this Testament, so that you may have the letter.

Do you think it would be good to circlate the letter separately? If so, I will gladly welcome any suggestion that you may make.

Faithfully yours,

CHAPLAINS' AID ASSOCIATION

(Signed) John J. Burke

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
105 East 22nd Street,
New York City.

John J. Burke

COPY

THE CHAPLAINS' AID ASSOCIATION

February 9, 1918.

Dear Dr. Speer:-

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your note of February 7th with the copy of Mr. Armitage's letter to Dr. Macfarland. I was glad to receive it and it will be important in studying the matter with the full bill that created the Medical Corps.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) John J. Burke. C.S.P.

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
105 East 22d Street,
New York City.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
BROADWAY AT 120TH STREET
NEW YORK

February 9, 1918

My dear Dr. Brown:

I have your letter of February 9 in regard to the camp pastor situation. It is probable that I shall be in New York next Monday, that is, February 18. I of course will be very glad to see you at my office 61 Broadway. This is only a tentative arrangement that I have made, as I do not know whether on account of pressing work here I shall be able to take the trip. I shall be in Washington all this week. [We have been very much troubled by the camp pastor institution. Both those who reside in the camp and voluntary chaplains, and those who reside in the neighborhood and work in the camp, particularly in the South it has caused confusion and misunderstanding, and a revival of sectarianism of the most pronounced sort. With the chaplain's bill in force giving three chaplains to a regi ent I see no reason why any voluntary chaplain should be allowed at all in any military camp, and I am sincerely hopeful that ways will be found to prevent the spread of a system which so far at least has meant nothing but trouble and discord.] However I should be very glad to talk the situation over with you at any time that meets with your convenience.

With warm regards,

Cordially yours,

Raymond D. Fosdick

Dictated over phone by Miss Rankin

Jan 17, 18

COMMITTEE OF SEVEN

Meeting held in New York City on February 6th, 1918, at four thirty o'clock in the afternoon at the office of Mr. Mott, 25 Madison Avenue.

There were present: Reverend John J. Burke, C.S.P., Chairman; Right Reverend James DeWolf Perry; Reverend William Adams Brown, D. D.; Colonel Harry Cutler; Mr. John R. Mott and Mr. Robert E. Speer.

The secretary reported that the Chamberlain-Schallenberger Bill for the increase of chaplains was still in committee. A copy of a letter from Secretary Baker to Mr. Dent, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, enclosing copy of the cablegram from General Pershing was submitted, and the secretary reported that Mr. Baker had written a second letter to Mr. Dent who had not considered the first sufficient to cause him to interrupt the hearings on the Military Appropriation Bill for the purpose of acting on the Chaplains' Bill. The secretary reported that he would be in Washington February 7th to again urge Chairman Dent and members of the Committee of Military Affairs the immediate reporting of the Chaplains' Bill.

The Chairman presented a letter from Mr. Fosdick advising that the latter had again taken up with Secretary Baker the importance of the Chaplains' Bill and that the Secretary had written the second letter to Mr. Dent. The Chairman also stated that Mr. Fosdick had asked the committee to consider the matter of doing away with the so called camp pastors.

After a discussion of the legislative report, the following resolution was moved by Colonel Cutler, seconded by Mr. Mott and unanimously adopted:

> RESOLVED: That, in addition to whatever might be done by the committee's secretary to hasten the passage of the Chamberlain-Schallenberger Bill, the Chairman send an official communication to Mr. Dent asking prompt action on this Bill by the Military Affairs Committee, urging upon Mr. Dent that in view of the expressions made by their respective constituencies to the members of the Committee of Seven, the necessity of immediately supplying additional chaplains for the Army was most urgent.

The Chairman called to the attention of the committee the request of Mr. Fosdick regarding itinerant or camp pastors. (Letter from Mr. Fosdick attached herewith). The members of the committee participated in a discussion of this question and the following resolution was moved by Doctor Brown, seconded by Colonel Cutler and unanimously adopted:

> RESOLVED: That the committee secure from the different church organizations their plans and wishes in the matter of supplementary chaplains and a report on the religious work contemplated or in force outside of the camps in the nearby communities; that a complete statement be prepared of the entire situation of volunteer or auxiliary chaplains, and that this be used as a basis for a conference with Mr. Fosdick and, if necessary, the Secretary of War; and that, in

CONSTITUTION OF ALTON

Meeting held in Mr. Ford's city on Saturday 4th, 1813, on Four Mile Prairie in the afternoon at the office of Mr. Ford, Mr. Indiana Jones.

There were present: Jonathan John L. Smith, C.A.M., chairman; Ralph Jonathan James Tomlin (Mary) Jonathan William Jones Brown, D. D.; Nathan Mary Smith; Mr. John D. Mary and Mr. Robert E. Brown.

The secretary reported that the Chairman-Treasurer Bill for the improvement of navigation had passed in committee. A copy of a letter from Superintendent Jones to Mr. Ford, Chairman of the military affairs committee, concerning some of the applicants from Jonathan Township was submitted, and the secretary reported that Mr. Jones had written a second letter to Mr. Tom. He had not considered the first sufficient to warrant him in introducing the Jonathan as the military appropriation Bill for the purpose of making on the Chaplains' Bill. The secretary reported that he would be in Washington February 7th to press Chaplains Bill and members of the Committee of Ways and Means the bonefide reputation of the Chaplains' Bill.

The Chairman presented a letter from Mr. Tomlin defining that the money had again taken up with Secretary Jones the importance of the Chaplains' Bill and that the Secretary and members have agreed bills to Mr. Ford. The Chairman also stated that Mr. Tomlin had asked the committee to consider the matter of labor many will lie on called away matters.

After a discussion of the Legislative report, the following resolution was moved by Colonel Smith, seconded by Mr. Jones and unanimously adopted:

> RESOLVED: That in addition to whatever rights he may have by the committee's secretary to Tomlin the passage of the Chaplains-Chaplainsmen Bill, the Chairman send an official communication to Mr. Jones making proper notice on this Bill by the military affairs committee, asking some Mr. Jones that in view of the representations made by their respective constituents in the country of his Commission of Terms, the committee be instructed applying additional commission for the Army and Navy.

The Chairman called in the attention of the committee the renewal of Mr. Tomlin regarding Ministers in army posts. (Letter from Mr. Tomlin attached hereto). The members of the committee participated in a discussion of this subject and the following resolution was moved by Colonel Jones, seconded by Colonel Smith and unanimously adopted:

> RESOLVED: That the committee receive from the different congressmen-candidates their views and views in the matter of supplementary chaplains and a report on the matters very confidential or in some details of the report in the county committee that a complete statement be given before the entire committee at February or monthly meetings. The date fix to need as a basis for a conference with Mr. Tomlin and, if necessary, the Secretary of War; and that, in

accordance with Doctor Speer's suggestion, the Chairman of the committee acknowledge to Mr. Fosdick that while, of course, the committee desired to assist him in any matter that in any way affected the welfare and morals of the army, the situation presented by his letter was one of such importance that further consultation was necessary.

Doctor Speer asked that the members of the committee bring to the attention of their respective constituencies the suggestion of particular religious work for the men to be called in next draft before they leave their homes. Doctor Speer submitted an outline of the program for such work.

On motion meeting adjourned.

Walter G. Hooke,

Secretary.

February Twenty-sixth
1918.

Father J.J.Burke,
120 West 60th Street,
New York City.

Dear Father Burke,

I trust you have been able to see Chaplain Axton and to have a full talk with him. I learned last week that he had been ordered to Fortress Monroe as one of the instructors of the Chaplains' School there but that General Shanks had protested and was still retaining him here in charge at Camp Merritt and at the port of debarkation.

I enclose herewith a statement printed in this morning's Times for your information which I shall be glad to have you use if you meet any one who has been misled by the letters in the Times.

Very faithfully yours,

RES:C.
Enc.

February 27th, 1918.

Father John J. Burke,
605 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Father Burke,

Dr. Brown has just told me of a telephone conversation with Mr. Hook, in which Mr. Hook reported that your judgment inclined toward the selection of some one else than a regular army chaplain for the post of chaplain and chief in Washington, and that it was your understanding that Mr. Baker's reference to the matter indicated that he might have such a preference. If this is correct, I hope you will look up the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D., of whom I spoke to you as a name I would like to suggest for consideration if a regular army chaplain were not to be appointed. Dr. Boynton was pastor of one of the leading congregational churches in Brooklyn, and is one of the best known and most trusted clergymen in the nation. He is at present chaplain in the Coast Guard Regiment at Fort Hamilton.

Very faithfully yours,

res/ms

[illegible] 9th, 1917.

Mr. Peter Van C. Lansing,
[illegible] Wall,
New York City.

Dear Peter Van:

Mr. Frank Gee just left me. I'm telephoning confidentially this
Mr. Hoover, in order to make the [illegible] that your judgment indicated towards
the selection of some one who will be a popular army director for the
Red Cross in Paris. Mr. Gee's suggestion is that Mr. [illegible] be
asked to be the director. Mr. Gee's reasons for the selection indicated that he
should have some [illegible] experience. If this is correct, I hope you will
look up his [illegible] Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. [illegible] and [illegible] and
make I would like to consult Mr. [illegible] if a regular army
officer were not to be appointed. Mr. [illegible] is one of the [illegible]
the leading [illegible] workers in America, and is one of the best
known and most [illegible] men in the country. He is at present
chairman of the Cross [illegible] in New [illegible].

Very cordially yours,

rcs/ce

Father John J. Burke

(5)

New York, March 11th, 1918.

Dear Sir:-

A meeting of the Committee of Seven will be held Wednesday, March 13th, at four o'clock in the afternoon at the office of Mr. Mott, 25 Madison Avenue, New York City.

It is earnestly hoped that it will be possible for you to attend.

Very faithfully yours,

JOHN J. BURKE, C.S.P.,
Chairman.

Mr. Robert E. Speer,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

New York, March 16th, 1918.

Dear Sir:-

A meeting of the Committee of Seven will be held Wednesday, March 19th, at four o'clock in the afternoon at the office of Mr. Loeb, 11 Madison Avenue, New York City.

It is earnestly hoped that it will be possible for you to attend.

Very sincerely yours,

Jos. H. Choate, Jr.,

Chairman.

Mr. Robert C. Ryder,
1?? Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

RHE/RW. Ralph M. Easley

TELEPHONE, GRAMERCY 388-390

RECEIVED APR 12 1918 Mr. Speer

The League for National Unity

1 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Honorary Chairman
JAMES GIBBONS, CARDINAL, Baltimore, Md.

Chairman
THEODORE N. VAIL, President American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York

Vice Chairmen
SAMUEL GOMPERS, President American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

CHARLES S. BARRETT, President Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Union City, Ga.

GEORGE POPE, President National Association of Manufacturers, Hartford, Conn.

Honorary Chairman
FRANK MASON NORTH, D.D., President Federal Council, Churches of Christ in America, New York

Treasurer
OTTO H. KAHN, Kuhn, Loeb and Company, New York

Director
RALPH M. EASLEY, Chairman Executive Council, The National Civic Federation, New York

Secretary
D. L. CEASE, Editor "The Railroad Trainman," Cleveland, O.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

RUS ADLER (Acting President Jewish Theological Seminary of America), Philadelphia, Pa.
ARLES S BARRETT (President Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America), Union City, Ga.
IES M. BECK, (Lawyer and Publicist), New York
H. CALLAHAN (Chairman Committee on War Activities, Knights of Columbus), Louisville, Ky.
S. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT (President National American Woman's Suffrage Association), Washington, D. C.
. CEASE (Editor "The Railroad Trainman"), Cleveland, O.
. CRABTREE (National Education Association), Washington, D. C.
PH M. EASLEY (Chairman Executive Council, The National Civic Federation), New York.
IN H. FINLEY (New York State Commissioner of Education), Albany, N. Y.
NTAVILLE FLOWERS (President International Lyceum Association), Monrovia, Cal.
H. GERARD (President National Fraternal Congress of America and Canada), Crawfordsville, Ind.
IES GIBBONS, Cardinal, Baltimore, Md.
MUEL GOMPERS (President American Federation of Labor), Washington, D. C.
HN HAYS HAMMOND, (President National League of Republican Clubs), Washington, D. C.
C. HOTALING (President National Editorial Association), Mapleton, Minn.
LLIAM H. INGERSOLL (National Association of Advertising Clubs), New York
EDERICK N. JUDSON (Attorney), St. Louis, Mo.
TO H. KAHN (Kuhn, Loeb and Company), New York
RUS H. McCORMICK (Member Russian Commission), Chicago, Ill.
NCE C. McCORMICK (Chairman Democratic National Committee), Harrisburg, Pa.
EVERIT MACY (President The National Civic Federation), New York
FRED E. MARLING (Chairman International Committee of Y.M.C.A's.), New York
ARLES H. MAYO, M. D. (President American Medical Association), Rochester, Minn.
RS. PHILIP N. MOORE, (President National Council of Women), St. Louis, Mo.
ANK MORRISON (Secretary American Federation of Labor), Washington, D. C.
ANK MASON NORTH, D.D. (President Federal Council, Churches of Christ in America), New York.
ORGE WHARTON PEPPER (Chairman National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies), Philadelphia, Pa.
ORGE POPE (President National Association of Manufacturers), Hartford, Conn.
ALTER GEORGE SMITH (President American Bar Association), Philadelphia, Pa.
OBERT E. SPEER (Chairman War Commission, Federal Council, Churches of Christ in America), New York
ARREN S STONE (Grand Chief International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers), Cleveland, O.
ANK TRUMBULL (Chairman Railway Executives' Advisory Committee), New York City.
EODORE N. VAIL (President American Telephone and Telegraph Company), New York.
RS. JAMES WADSWORTH, JR. (President National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage), Washington, D. C.
LLIAM ENGLISH WALLING (Economist and Author), Greenwich, Conn.
LLIAM R. WILLCOX (Chairman Republican National Committee), New York
LCOTT WILLIAMS (Director School of Journalism, Columbia University), New York City
IVER WILSON (Grand Master National Grange), Peoria, Ill.
BBI STEPHEN S. WISE (Free Synagogue), New York

12

April 11, 1918.

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
Chairman War Commission, Federal Council
of Churches of Christ in America,
156 Fifth Avenue,
N. Y. City.

Dear Dr. Speer:-

I am enclosing an article from "The New York Times" of Sunday, April 7, which may interest you. There will be a second article soon dealing with the remaining topics.

There is also sent you under separate cover a report of the discussion at a recent meeting of The National Civic Federation, which bears on the British Labor program for Peace.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph M. Easley

(Enc.)

MR. EASLEY WAS OBLIGED TO LEAVE BEFORE SIGNING THE ABOVE DICTATED LETTER.

OBJECT

TO CREATE A MEDIUM THROUGH WHICH THE LOYAL AMERICANS OF ALL CLASSES, SECTIONS, CREEDS AND PARTIES CAN GIVE EXPRESSION TO THE FUNDAMENTAL PURPOSE OF THE UNITED STATES TO CARRY ON TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION THIS NEW WAR FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF AMERICA, THE PRESERVATION OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AND THE VINDICATION OF THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF HUMANITY.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC

(Unanimously Adopted at Meeting Executive Committee, League for National Unity Washington, D. C., October 8, 1917)

In an hour when our Nation is fighting for the principles upon which it was founded, in an hour when free institutions and the hopes of humanity are at stake, we hold it the duty of every American to take his place on the firing line of public opinion.

It is not a time for old prejudices or academic discussion as to past differences. Those who are not now for America are against America.

Our cause is just. We took up the sword only when international law and ancient rights were set at naught, and when our forbearance had been exhausted by persistent deception and broken pledges.

Our aims are explicit, our purposes unsoiled by any selfishness. We defend the sanctities of life, the fundamental decencies of civilization. We fight for a just and durable peace and that the rule of reason shall be restored to the community of nations.

In this crisis the unity of the American people must not be impaired by the voices of dissension or sedition.

Agitation for a premature peace is seditious when its object is to weaken the determination of America to see the war through to a conclusive vindication of the principles for which we have taken arms.

The war we are waging is a war against war, and its sacrifices must not be nullified by any truce or armistice that means no more than a breathing spell for the enemy.

We believe in the wise purpose of the President not to negotiate a peace with any irresponsible and autocratic dynasty.

We approve the action of the National Government in dispatching an expeditionary force to the land of LaFayette and Rochambeau. Either we fight the enemy on foreign soil, shoulder to shoulder with comrades in arms, or we fight on our own soil, backs against our homes, and alone.

While this war lasts, the cause of the Allies is our cause, their defeat our defeat, and concert of action and unity in spirit between them and us is essential to final victory. We, therefore, deprecate the exaggeration of old national prejudices—often stimulated by German propaganda—and nothing is more important than the clear understanding that those who in this crisis attack our present Allies, attack America.

We are organized in the interests of a national accord that rises high above any previous division of party, race, creed and circumstance.

We believe that this is the critical and fateful hour for America and for civilization. To lose now is to lose for many generations. The peril is great and requires our highest endeavors. If defeat comes to us through any weakness, Germany, whose purposes for world-wide dominion are now revealed, might draw to itself, as a magnet does the filings, the residuum of world power, and this would affect the standing and the independence of America.

We not only accept but heartily approve the decision reached by the President and Congress of the United States, to declare war against the common enemy of the free nations, and, as loyal citizens of the United States, we pledge to the President and the Government our undivided support to the very end.

Raymond B. Fosdick for Dr Speer

Copy

War Department

Commission on Training Camp Activities
Washington

May 7, 1918

Reverend William Adams Brown
612 United Charities Building
105 East 22nd Street
New York City

My dear Dr. Brown:

I have read with genuine interest the comprehensive paper on Camp Pastors which you sent me under date of May third. Frankly, I find myself disagreeing with your recommendations, particularly one and two on page eleven; but I congratulate you upon the very admirable statement of the case. For my own part I cannot believe that Camp Pastors will be needed after the new Chaplains are appointed under the bill now before Congress. Complaints on this score accumulate rather thah lessen and I think that as an institution the Camp Pastor should be eliminated as soon as possible. I would agree with you, however, that this ought not to be done until the full quota of Chaplains is appointed under the new Act.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Raymond B. Fosdick

Chairman

RBF:W

May 9th,1918.

The Rev. John J. Burke, C.S.P.,
605 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Father Burke,

I have just received a long letter this morning from Bishop Brent who with Father Doherty and the Rev. Paul Dwight Moody constitute the Chaplains' Office at the General Headquarters in France, setting forth in the strongest way the intolerable situation that exists still in France with regard to Chaplains. On the basis of Bishop Brent's letter, I have written to-day to Mr. Dent, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, to Mr. Pou, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, and to Speaker Clark quoting from Bishop Brent, telling them that the situation has become intolerable and that the Christian people of America feel that they have a right to ask that without another week's delay provision should be made for the spiritual needs of our men in the Army. I enclose a copy of my letter to Mr. Dent which contains a quotation from Bishop Brent's letter. Will you not renew all the pressures which are able to bring to bear.

I might add that in a report made by Bishop Brent, Father Doherty and Mr. Moody to General Pershing, of which I have a copy, it is stated that with the information available they find that there are approximately 300 priests and ministers of religion at present working in the American Expeditionary Force of whom they have the names and stations of 65 Army Chaplains, the rest being distributed among the Red Cross (40), the Y.M.C.A. (200), the Knights of Columbus (6). They are drawing on these other ministers and priests for service, but it is a shame to see that we have only 65 army chaplains for of all our forces. If, as the papers state, we have between half a million and a million troops in France, this means that we would have an average of one army chaplain to any where from 8,000 to 15,000 men.

Very faithfully yours,

RHS:C.

Enc.

John J. Burke

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE PAULIST FATHERS

The Catholic World

120-122 WEST 60TH STREET

NEW YORK

FILING DEPT. MAY 17 1918 SECTION 662

New York, May 14, 1918.

War Time Commission

RECEIVED

MAY 15 1918

Referred to .....

Answered by .....

Contents noted by .....

(5)

Rev. Robert E. Speer,

105 East 22nd Street,

New York.

Dear Doctor Speer:

I would have acknowledged your note of May 9th earlier save that I have been away from the city. I wish to thank you for the information that you send me, and also for the work which you have done in endeavoring to secure the speedy repassage of the Chaplains' Bill.

I am going to Washington tonight, and I will do my best to further the work. I suppose you know that the bill passed the Senate last Tuesday. But the situation is most depressing and if something is not done in a very short time I think that we ought to consider some public protest. I sincerely hope that this will not be necessary, but I will be better able to speak after I go to Washington.

I hope that very soon we will be able to have a meeting of the Committee of Six for many things ought to be taken up.

With good wishes, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

John J. Burke C.S.P.

June 6th, 1918.

Bishop Joseph F. Berry, D.D.,
1701 Arch Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Bishop Berry,

At the meeting yesterday of the Executive Committee of the General War Time Commission of the Churches, it was voted earnestly to request the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to relieve Bishop McDowell as ~~much~~ far as possible of the burden of other responsibility for the next three months and to set free his time and strength for this period for a service which we believe is of unmeasured importance to the Church of Christ and to the nation.

The service we are asking that he should be set free to undertake is in connection with the whole problem of the Army and Navy chaplains and the place of religion in the Army and Navy. Bishop McDowell has served for a long time, as you know, as Chairman of the Washington Committee of the Army and Navy Chaplains, representing all of the Protestant churches. This Committee has done a great service, but all who are interested in its work believe that it needs, in order that that service may be consummated, the full strength which Bishop McDowell could give if he were released from other tasks for a few months. His personal relationships in Washington, his official character as a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and as Chairman of the Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, and his own high qualities of character and influence mark him as the one man to undertake the work that needs to be done. That work includes the recommendation and appointment of the hundreds of additional chaplains now authorized by law for our present army and the hundreds more who will be needed for the millions of men yet to be enrolled. In addition to securing the chaplains, action is necessary with regard to the organization and status of the Chaplains' Corps and the wise development of the training and work of the chaplains. Many questions of the utmost delicacy and importance are involved in and related to these matters - questions affecting the whole relationship of the Church to the Army and the nation. The Protestant Episcopal Church has made great contributions in releasing Bishop Brent as Chaplain in Chief with General Pershing in France and Bishop McCormick as Chairman of the Committee in charge of the Red Cross Chaplains in France. Likewise during the past year the Rochester Theological Seminary has released President Barbour and the Princeton Theological Seminary President Stevenson for work in connection with the War Work Council of the Y.M.C.A., and Union Theological Seminary has released Professor William Adams Brown for service in connection with the General War-Time

6/6/18.

Bishop J.F. Berry, #2,

Commission of the Churches. We believe that we are justified in asking the Methodist Episcopal Church to set aside Bishop McDowell for a few months for this great ministry.

The General War-Time Commission, whose Executive Committee makes this request, is the central body, made up of representatives of all the Protestant and Evangelical churches. It acts as the clearing house and central agency in behalf of all the denominational war commissions and other agencies engaged in Christian work in connection with the war. At the meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday morning, when this action was taken, there were present representatives of the Northern Baptist, the Southern Baptist, the Methodist Episcopal, the Methodist Episcopal South, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Protestant Episcopal, Congregational and, I think, perhaps, still some other bodies. We should be very grateful if, as Senior Bishop, you will bring this request before the Board of Bishops, and we should be thankful if, even in advance of the meeting, in view of the urgency of the interests involved, Bishop McDowell might be given every encouragement to look upon this service as his highest responsibility in behalf of the entire Christian Church of the nation.

Very faithfully yours,

RES:C.

June 6th, 1918.

Bishop Joseph F. Berry, D.D.,
1701 Arch Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Bishop Berry,

At the meeting yesterday of the Executive Committee of the General War Time Commission of the Churches, it was voted earnestly to request the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to relieve Bishop McDowell as much as possible of the burden of other responsibility for the next three months and to set free his time and strength for this period for a service which we believe is of unmeasured importance to the Church of Christ and to the nation.

The service we are asking that he should be set free to undertake is in connection with the whole problem of the Army and Navy chaplains and the place of religion in the Army and Navy. Bishop McDowell has served for a long time, as you know, as Chairman of the Washington Committee of the Army and Navy Chaplains, representing all of the Protestant churches. This Committee has done a great service, but all who are interested in its work believe that it needs, in order that that service may be consummated, the full strength which Bishop McDowell could give if he were released from other tasks for a few months. His personal relationships in Washington, his official character as a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and as Chairman of the Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, and his own high qualities of character and influence mark him as the one man to undertake the work that needs to be done. That work includes the recommendation and appointment of the hundreds of additional chaplains now authorized by law for our present army and the hundreds more who will be needed for the millions of men yet to be enrolled. In addition to securing the chaplains, action is necessary with regard to the organization and status of the Chaplains' Corps and the wise development of the training and work of the chaplains. Many questions of the utmost delicacy and importance are involved in and related to these matters - questions affecting the whole relationship of the Church to the Army and the nation. The Protestant Episcopal Church has made great contributions in releasing Bishop Brent as Chaplain in Chief with General Pershing in France and Bishop McCormick as Chairman of the Committee in charge of the Red Cross Chaplains in France. Likewise during the past year the Rochester Theological Seminary has released President Barbour and the Princeton Theological Seminary President Stevenson for work in connection with the War Work Council of the Y.M.C.A., and Union Theological Seminary has released Professor William Adams Brown for service in connection with the General War-Time

6/6/18.

Bishop J.F. Berry, #2.

Commission of the Churches. We believe that we are justified in asking the Methodist Episcopal Church to set aside Bishop McDowell for a few months for this great ministry.

The General War-Time Commission, whose Executive Committee makes this request, is the central body, made up of representatives of all the Protestant and Evangelical churches. It acts as the clearing house and central agency in behalf of all the denominational war commissions and other agencies engaged in Christian work in connection with the war. At the meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday morning, when this action was taken, there were present representatives of the Northern Baptist, the Southern Baptist, the Methodist Episcopal, the Methodist Episcopal South, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Protestant Episcopal, Congregational and, I think, perhaps, still some other bodies. We should be very grateful if, as Senior Bishop, you will bring this request before the Board of Bishops, and we should be thankful if, even in advance of the meeting, in view of the urgency of the interests involved, Bishop McDowell might be given every encouragement to look upon this service as his highest responsibility in behalf of the entire Christian Church of the nation.

Very faithfully yours,

HB2:C.

June 6th, 1918.

Bishop Joseph F. Berry, D.D.,
1701 Arch Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Bishop Berry,

At the meeting yesterday of the Executive Committee of the General War Time Commission of the Churches, it was voted earnestly to request the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to relieve Bishop McDowell as much as possible of the burden of other responsibility for the next three months and to set free his time and strength for this period for a service which we believe is of unmeasured importance to the Church of Christ and to the nation.

The service we are asking that he should be set free to undertake is in connection with the whole problem of the Army and Navy chaplains and the place of religion in the Army and Navy. Bishop McDowell has served for a long time, as you know, as Chairman of the Washington Committee of the Army and Navy Chaplains, representing all of the Protestant churches. This Committee has done a great service, but all who are interested in its work believe that it needs, in order that that service may be consummated, the full strength which Bishop McDowell could give if he were released from other tasks for a few months. His personal relationships in Washington, his official character as a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and as Chairman of the Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, and his own high qualities of character and influence mark him as the one man to undertake the work that needs to be done. That work includes the recommendation and appointment of the hundreds of additional chaplains now authorized by law for our present army and the hundreds more who will be needed for the millions of men yet to be enrolled. In addition to securing the chaplains, action is necessary with regard to the organization and status of the Chaplains' Corps and the wise development of the training and work of the chaplains. Many questions of the utmost delicacy and importance are involved in and related to these matters - questions affecting the whole relationship of the Church to the Army and the nation. The Protestant Episcopal Church has made great contributions in releasing Bishop Brent as Chaplain in Chief with General Pershing in France and Bishop McCormick as Chairman of the Committee in charge of the Red Cross Chaplains in France. Likewise during the past year the Rochester Theological Seminary has released President Barbour and the Princeton Theological Seminary President Stevenson for work in connection with the War Work Council of the Y.M.C.A., and Union Theological Seminary has released Professor William Adams Brown for service in connection with the General War-Time

Dec 6th,1938.

Rev Joseph F. Sorrg,S.J.,
St Louis Univ,
Philadelphia,Pa.

Dear Father Sorrg,

In the meeting yesterday of the Executive Committee of the Interval For Time
Meditation of the Universe, it was voted unanimously to transmit the terms of Science
the National Theological Council to believe filling Science in such or practice
the Theme of Minor Philosophicality for the next three weeks and in and from let
me and strength for this period the a revolution which we follows in of transparency
attention to the Theory of Tactics and to the Outlook.

The service we are asking that be should be made in relations in to
meeting with the Social practice in the long and Sorrg Religious and the place
Politics in the long and Sorrg. Sorrg Science has served for a Inc Sins,
you view, as Teachers of the Theological Theories of the Sorrg the Sorrg Religious,
organizing all of the Theological Sciences. This Theological has done a great ser-
ve. Yet all who are interested in the Sorrg believe that it Sorrg, in order Sorrg
it worthy Sorrg be Sorrg, the Sorrg strength which Science Science Sorrg the
to have relieved from other Sorrg for a Sorrg Sorrg. His personal relationship
Sorrg, his official attachment to a Sorrg of the Sorrg Theological Sorrg,
the Sorrg of the Sorrg in Sorrg and Sorrg Sorrg, and his Sorrg high qual-
ity of Sorrg and Sorrg Sorrg in the Sorrg to Sorrg the work Sorrg
Sorrg to be Sorrg. This work Sorrg the Sorrg and Sorrg of the
Sorrg of Sorrg Sorrg Sorrg Sorrg by him for present Sorrg
Sorrg Sorrg Sorrg will Sorrg be Sorrg for the Sorrg of Sorrg Sorrg to be Sorrg.
Sorrg to Sorrg his Sorrg, Sorrg is Sorrg with Sorrg to the
Sorrg and Sorrg of Sorrg Sorrg Sorrg Sorrg Sorrg of the
Sorrg and Sorrg of his Sorrg. The Sorrg of the Sorrg Sorrg
Sorrg are involved in the Sorrg to Sorrg Sorrg - Sorrg Sorrg Sorrg the
Sorrg relationship of the Sorrg in the Sorrg and the Sorrg. The Sorrg of
Sorrg Church has made great Sorrg Sorrg to Sorrg Sorrg the Sorrg in
Sorrg with Sorrg Sorrg in Sorrg and Sorrg Sorrg as Sorrg of the
Sorrg to Sorrg of the Sorrg Sorrg in Sorrg. Sorrg Sorrg the Sorrg
of the Sorrg Sorrg Sorrg Sorrg Sorrg Sorrg Sorrg and the
Sorrg Sorrg Sorrg Sorrg Sorrg Sorrg for Sorrg to Sorrg with the
Sorrg Sorrg of the U.S.C.A., the Sorrg Sorrg Sorrg with the
Sorrg Sorrg Sorrg Sorrg Sorrg Sorrg to Sorrg with the Sorrg Sorrg

Commission of the Churches. We believe that we are justified in asking the Methodist Episcopal Church to set aside Bishop McDowell for a few months for this great ministry.

The General War-Time Commission, whose Executive Committee makes this request, is the central body, made up of representatives of all the Protestant and Evangelical churches. It acts as the clearing house and central agency in behalf of all the denominational war commissions and other agencies engaged in Christian work in connection with the war. At the meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday morning, when this action was taken, there were present representatives of the Northern Baptist, the Southern Baptist, the Methodist Episcopal, the Methodist Episcopal South, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Protestant Episcopal, Congregational and, I think, perhaps, still some other bodies. We should be very grateful if, as Senior Bishop, you will bring this request before the Board of Bishops, and we should be thankful if, even in advance of the meeting, in view of the urgency of the interests involved, Bishop McDowell might be given every encouragement to look upon this service as his highest responsibility in behalf of the entire Christian Church of the nation.

Very faithfully yours,

RES:C.

War Department.

Office of the
THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY

June 10, 1918.

Dear Dr. Brown:

I am enclosing for your information a copy of a letter mailed to Father Burke today concerning the question of training of chaplains and the selection of the special bodies for which General Pershing has called.

Yours very truly,

(signed) F.P.Keppel

Third Assistant Secretary

Rev. Dr. William Adams Brown
Union Theological Seminary
Broadway at 120th Street
New York City, N. Y.

June 10, 1918.

Dear Father Burke:

After our talk with you and your associates, I took up the general question of the training of chaplains and the selection of the special bodies for which General Pershing has called, with the Secretary of War.

Mr. Baker asks me to say that in both cases the coöperation of your Board of the National War Council as the body most directly representative of the religious organizations of all faiths will be gladly welcomed by the War Department.

He will be glad to have as many members of the Board as can spare the time make a trip, at their convenience, to the Training Camp for Chaplains at Camp Taylor at the expense of the War Department to study the work of the school and to report to him with regard to it.

He would also be glad to enlist your organization's offices in the selection or assignment of special men to be sent to France in response to General Pershing's request and if, at your convenience, you would call upon me, I would be glad to put you in touch with the military officers most directly concerned.

Yours very truly,

F.P.Keppel
Third Assistant Secretary.

Rev. Father John Burke
National Catholic War Council

932 14th St., N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

June 13th, 1918.

Mr. F. P. Keppel,

Third Assistant Secretary,

War Department,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Keppel:

I thank you for sending me copy of your letter to Father Burke under date of June 10th, 1918. I assume that when you speak of the National Catholic War Council as the body most directly representative of the religious organizations of all faiths you refer to the Committee of Six. I need not say that I shall be only too glad to do whatever I can to be of service to the Department in this or any other matter, and I shall await a notice from Father Burke as to a meeting of the Committee to consider the way in which we can best accomplish the purposes for which you have asked our assistance.

Yours very truly,

W. A. Brown

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT · · · · GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Meesege	
Dey Letter	Blue
Night Meesege	Nite
Night Letter	N L

none of these three symbols pears after the check (number of rds) this is a day message. Otherse its cheracter is indicated by the mbol appearing efter the check.

1918 JUN 14 PM 7 38

1918 JUN 14 PM 7 17

ECEIVED AT

FLATIRON BLDG.N.Y.

D279W 75 NL

SM WASHINGTON DC 14

DR ROBERT E SPEER

1209 156 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK

AFTER IMPORTANT CONFERENCE WITH SECRETARY OF WAR THIS MORNING I FIND IT IMPERATIVE TO CALL MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF SIX HERE IN WASHINGTON MONDAY TEN OCLOCK LAFAYETTE HOTEL ALL MEMBERS EXCEPTING YOURSELF AND BROWN HAVE ALREADY SENT WORD THAT WILL BE PRESENT SECRETARY HAS OFFICALLY NAMED PRESENT PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE AS ADVISORY TO GOVERNMENT PROXIES IMPOSSIBLE I AM MOST ANXIOUS TO HAVE YOU ATTEND WOULD YOU WIRE ME NINE THIRTY TWO FOURTEENTH STREET WASHINGTON

JOHN J BURKE.

June 15th,1918

Father John J. Burke,
932 Fourteenth Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

In view of your telegram am trying to make arrangements so as to meet with you Monday morning. Am also wiring Dr. Brown again.

ROBERT E. SIMER.

Charge RES Trust Fund.

Copied

COMMITTEE OF SIX

Meeting held on June 17th, 1918, at ten o'clock in the morning, at the Lafayette Hotel, Washington, D. C.

There were present: Reverend John J. Burke, C.S.P., Chairman; Reverend William Adams Brown, D.D.; Colonel Harry Cutler; Mr. John R. Mott and Mr. Robert E. Speer.

The chairman presented the unfinished business of the "camp pastors" as referred to in Mr. Fosdick's letter of February 1st, 1918, and the personal request to Assistant Secretary Keppel that the Committee of Six consider the advisability of withdrawing such volunteer chaplains from the camps in view of the increased number of chaplains provided in the bill recently passed.

After a discussion the following resolution was moved by Colonel Cutler, seconded by Doctor Speer and unanimously adopted:

> Resolved: That the Committee of Six strongly advise that volunteer chaplains be not withdrawn from the camps until, under provision of the recent act, a sufficient number of regular chaplains are commissioned to take their places; and further,
>
> BE IT RESOLVED: That this action of the committee should not be interpreted that the committee believes, when the full complement of commissioned chaplains is secured, that there will be no need for the service of volunteer chaplains, and the Committee of Six respectfully requests that if any general order is to be issued to the War Department, it should bear such qualifications as to permit of supplementary provision for religious service, where local conditions make such supplementary service necessary.

Doctor Mott and Doctor Speer presented the question of the status of the committee. After a discussion the following statement was unanimously adopted on motion of Doctor Mott, seconded by Colonel Cutler:

> The Committee of Six is composed of the following members of the larger bodies interested in the religious welfare of men in the Army and Navy, namely: Reverend John J. Burke, C.S.P., Chairman of the Committee on Special War Activities, National Catholic War Council; Reverend William Adams Brown, D.D., Secretary of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches and ~~Chairman of the Executive Committee of War Commission of Episcopal Church~~; and Robert E. Speer, Chairman of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches.
>
> The Committee has been designated under the Secretary of War as an Advisory Committee to confer with the

Government on matters relating to the religious interests of the Army.
It is understood that the functions of the committee are purely unofficial and advisory, and that the organizations to which members belong and all other organizations having similar interests are in no wise committed by action of the committee. All such organizations are free to fulfill their own functions and to make their own representations to the Government. This Committee will confer from time to time as may be found desirable, and may be called for consultation at any time by the Secretary of War.

The Chairman presented the request of Assistant Secretary of War Keppel that the Committee of Six supply the War Department with the names of 56 chaplains to be sent abroad at once. After a discussion the following resolution was moved by Colonel Cutler, seconded by Doctor Brown and unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED: That in answer to Assistant Secretary Keppel's request for chaplains to be sent abroad, as contained in his letter of June 10th, 1918, the Committee will present such a list, as follows: Protestant, 34; Roman Catholic, 18; and Jewish Chaplains, 4; with alternates of 12 Protestant, 6 Roman Catholic and 2 Jewish.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the Committee wishes it to be distinctly understood that the ratio is adopted as an emergency measure and is not to be accepted as a norm.

The Chairman presented the further request from Assistant Secretary Keppel that the Committee consider and submit to the Secretary of War suggestions as to reapportionment of chaplains under the provisions of the bill providing for the increase of chaplains. After a discussion the following resolution was moved by Doctor Brown, seconded by Doctor Speer and unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED: That in answer to the further request from Assistant Secretary Keppel the Committee consider the pro rata approtionment of chaplains which would include the Jewish and other bodies not formerly included. The Committee agrees that it will secure the necessary information on which such an apportionment should be based and report to the Secretary of War as soon as possible a definite recommendation.

The Chairman presented for consideration of the committee the Government's program of Sex Hygiene and, after a brief discussion, the matter was postponed for consideration until a later meeting.

One motion duly made and seconded, meeting adjourned.

Mr. Speer

COMMITTEE OF SIX

Meeting held on June 17th, 1918, at ten o'clock in the morning, at the Lafayette Hotel, Washington, D. C.

There were present: Reverend John J. Burke, C.S.P., Chairman; Reverend William Adams Brown, D.D.; Colonel Harry Cutler; Mr. John R. Mott and Mr. Robert E. Speer.

The Chairman presented the unfinished business of the "camp pastors" as referred to in Mr. Fosdick'sletter of February 1st, 1918, and the personal request to Assistant Secretary Keppel that the Committee of Six consider the advisability of withdrawing such volunteer chaplains from the camps in view of the increased number of chaplains provided in the bill recently passed.

After a discussion the following resolution was moved by Colonel Cutler, seconded by Doctor Speer and unanimously adopted:

> RESOLVED: That the Committee of Six strongly advise that volunteer chaplains be not withdrawn from the camps until, under provision of the recent act, a sufficient number of regular chaplains are commissioned to take their places; and further,
>
> BE IT RESOLVED: That this action of the committee should not be interpreted that the committee believes, when the full complement of commissioned chaplains is secured, that there will be no need for the service of volunteer chaplains, and the Committee of Six respectfully requests that if any general order is to be issued to the War Department, it should bear such qualifications as to permit of supplementary provision for religious service, where local conditions make such supplementary service necessary.

Doctor Mott and Doctor Speer presented the question of the status of the committee. After a discussion the following statement was unanimously adopted on motion of Doctor Mott, seconded by Colonel Cutler:

> The Committee of Six is composed of the following members of the larger bodies interested in the religious welfare of the men in the Army and Navy, namely: Reverend John J. Burke, C.S.P., Chairman of the Committee on Special War Activities, National Catholic War Council; Reverend William Adams Brown, D.D., Secretary of the General War-Time Commiss on of the Churches; Colonel Harry Cutler, Chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board for Soldiers and Sailors in the United States Army and Navy; John R. Mott, General Secretary of the National War Council of the Y.M.C.A.; Right Reverend James DeWolf Perry, member of the Executive Committee of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches ~~and Chairman of the Executive Committee of War Commission of Episcopal Church~~; and Robert E. Speer, Chairman of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches.
>
> The Committee has been designated under the Secretary of War as an Advisory Committee to confer with the Government on matters relating to the religious interests of the Army.

QUALITY OF AIR

Space

Meeting held on June 17th, 1918, at ten o'clock in the morning, at the [illegible] Hotel, Washington, D. C.

There were present: Governor John J. Burke, U.S.P., Chairman; Governor [illegible] Albert Brown, U.S.P.; Colonel Harry Walker; Mr. John J. Mott and Mr. Robert [illegible].

The Chairman presented the sufficient business of the "camp pictures" as [illegible] to Mr. Foulke's letter of February 1st, 1918, and the proposal to [illegible] to Assistant Secretary Forrest that the Committee of the Senate be [illegible] of withdrawing such relative resolutions from the order in view of the [illegible] number of amendments provided in the bill recently passed.

After a discussion the following resolution was moved by Colonel Walker, [illegible] by Doctor Ryan and unanimously adopted:

> RESOLVED: That the Committee of Six strongly advise that voluntary societies be not withdrawn from the camps until, under revision of the recent act, a sufficient number of regular employees are established in their places; and further,
>
> RESOLVED: That this action of the committee should not be interpreted that the committee believes, when the full complement of commissioned chaplains is secured, that there will be no need for the service of volunteer chaplains, and the Committee on Air respectfully requests that in any general order issued to the War Department, it should have such qualifications as to benefit of temporary population for training purposes, where local conditions make such supplementary service necessary.

Doctor Ryan and Doctor Ryan presented the question of the status of the chaplains. After a discussion the following statement was unanimously adopted on motion of Doctor Mott, seconded by Colonel Walker:

> The Committee of Six is composed of the following members of the Joint Budget Committee in the religious welfare of the men in the Army and Navy, namely: Governor John J. Burke, U.S.P., Chairman of the Committee on Special War Activities, National Catholic War Council; Governor Lillian Addams Brown, D.D., Secretary of the General War-Time Commission on the Churches; Colonel Harry Walker, Chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board for Soldiers and Sailors in the United States Army and Navy; John R. Mott, General Secretary of the National War Council of the Y.M.C.A.; Mr. Lawrence Jones Mott Perry, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches; and Mr. Robert Scott, the Executive Secretary of Protestant Episcopal War-Time Commission of the Churches.
>
> The Committee has been designated under the Secretary of War as an Advisory Committee to confer with the Government on matters relative to the religious interests of the Army.

It is understood that the functions of the committee are purely unofficial and advisory, and that the organizations to which members belong and all other organizations having similar interests are in no wise committed by action of the committee. All such organizations are free to fulfill their own functions and to make their own representations to the Government. This Committee will confer from time to time as may be found desirable, and may be called for consultation at any time by the Secretary of War.

The Chairman presented the request of Assistant Secretary of War Keppel that the Committee of Six supply the War Department with the names of 56 chaplains to be sent abroad at once. After a discussion the following resolution was moved by Colonel Cutler, seconded by Doctor Brown and unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED: That in answer to Assistant Secretary Keppel's request for chaplains to be sent abroad, as contained in his letter of June 10th, 1918, the Committee will present such a list, as follows: Protestant, 34; Roman Catholic, 18; and Jewish Chaplains, 4; with alternates of 12 Protestant, 6 Roman Catholic and 2 Jewish.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the Committee wishes it to be distinctly understood that the ratio is adopted as an emergency measure and is not to be accepted as a norm.

The Chairman presented the further request from Assistant Secretary Keppel that the Committee consider and submit to the Secretary of War suggestions as to reapportionment of chaplains under the provisions of the bill providing for the increase of chaplains. After a discussion the following resolution was moved by Doctor Brown, seconded by Doctor Speer and unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED: That in answer to the further request from Assistant Secretary Keppel the Committee consider the pro rata approtionment of chaplains which would include the Jewish and other bodies not formerly included. The Committee agrees that it will secure the necessary information on which such an apportionment should be based and report to the Secretary of War as soon as possible a definite recommendation.

The Chairman presented for consideration of the committee the Government's program of Sex Hygiene and, after a brief discussion, the matter was postponed for consideration until a later meeting.

On motion duly made and seconded, meeting adjourned.

It is understood that the functions of the conditions are purely ministerial and advisory, and that the organizations to which members belong and all other organizations operating activity interests are in no wise committed by actions of the committee. All such organizations are free to fulfill such obligations as they feel necessary, and to make their contributions to the Parishes. This condition will merely be that as time go on, in social discussions, entirely be limited for discussions at an "item by the temporary or "".

The Chairman presented the problem of Lackawanna Elementary of the School and conditions of the matter, the Superintendent also made an explanation as to the school at Jones. Since a discussion the following resolution was moved by Mrs. Fuller, seconded by Deputy Brown and unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED: That in answer to Lackawanna Elementary School's request for cooperation by the Land School, in conjunction to the erection of that School, the conditions will remain same as there is Colonial, All Teachers to include, (1) Not Teaching Conditions, (2) Not attendance of 37 Colonials, (3) Home Outlook and (4) Attitude.

(1) Not Teaching Conditions: That the Conditions should be statistically considered from the means Lackawanna as an Lackawanna pupils and is not to be accepted as a norm.

The Chairman presented the further request from Lackawanna Elementary School for the Conditions available and submit to the Committee of the Conditions as to Conditions under the Conditions of the Pupil attendance of the Pupil attendance and the Conditions of Conditions.

RESOLVED: That in answer to the Further Request from Lackawanna Elementary School the Conditions consider the same conditions of Conditions which should include the Pupil and other Parties not Property Included.
The Conditions agree that it will service its community information to which and to Superintendent should be based not equal to the Property of that to which is possible a Pupils Conditions.

The Chairman presented the Conditions of the conditions the Superintendent's report of the Pupils. Mr. Allen's Pupil Attendance, the Conditions the Superintendent with a later meeting.

On motion duly made and seconded, meeting adjourned.

COPY

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

June 10, 1918.

Dear Father Burke:-

After our talk with you and your associates, I took up the general question of the training of chaplains and the selection of the special bodies for which General Pershing has called, with the Secretary of War.

Mr. Baker asks me to say that in both cases the cooperation of your Committee of Six as the body most directly representative of the religious organizations of all faiths will be gladly welcomed by the War Department.

He will be glad to have as many members of the Board as can spare the time make a trip, at their convenience, to the Training Camp for Chaplains at Camp Taylor at the expense of the War Department to study the work of the school and to report to him with regard to it.

He would also be glad to enlist the offices of your organization in the selection or assignment of special men to be sent to France in response to General Pershing's request and if, at your convenience, you would call upon me, I would be glad to put you in touch with the military officers most directly concerned.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) F. P. KEPPEL
Third Assistant Secretary of War.

Reverend Father John Burke,
National Catholic War Council,
932 Fourteenth Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

[illegible] War Department

Washington

June 10, 1919.

Dear Major Young:-

After our talk, which you had your secretary, I took up the general question of the training or completing and the activation of the Regular Army for which General Crowder has actively with the Secretary of War.

Sir, there seems to be any doubt in back among the organizations of your Department of who is the only most directly responsible at the re- tirement operations or all the work to finally released by the War Department.

In-fact he tried to move as many members of the Board as can spare the time under a cover, or their recommendations, in the finishing up the Completing or Camp Taylor or the accounts at the War Department to study the work of the related and in reports in the work regard to it.

You would also be glad to relieve the burden of your organiza- tion in the preparation of statements of expired pay so as to have to be accounts of General Barnhart's command and if as your convenience, you would call upon me, I would be glad to put you in touch with the military officers most directly concerned.

Very truly,

(signed) T. S. Crowder.
Brig. Gen. Judge Advocate General of War.

Brigadier Palmer Young Bonds,
Assistant Director War Department,
Adj. General's Office, D.C.,
Washington, D.C.

NATIONAL WAR WORK COUNCIL

of the

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE U.S.

March 15, 1918.

My dear Mr. White:-

I believe the best plan to ensure the largest and most satisfactory religious results in connection with the enlisted men of the American Army and Navy is as follows:

1. To do all in our power to increase the number of well qualified Government chaplains. To this end, it is to be hoped that the bill now before Congress will be passed.

2. To strengthen the hands of the regular parish Churches of the various denominations in the communities adjacent to the training camps and cantonments. Where necessary, the denomination as a whole should stand ready to augment the financial resources of their respective parishes in these adjacent communities. There should be stationed in these parishes some of the very best equipped clergymen of the denominations.

3. Just as the Church functions clerically through the Government chaplains and through the clergymen of the parishes adjacent to the camps, so it should function laically, as it were, through the Young Men's Christian Association in the camps. In every way this voluntary agency of the churches should be strengthened, supported and trusted. The leaders of the Associations are desirous of doing everything in their power to help the clergyment in their exceedingly important work.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. R. Mott.

Rev. Gaylord S. White,
105 East 22nd Street,
New York City.

Memo

This Committee appears not with any complaint or criticism but with some constructive suggestions with regard to chaplains and the provision which the Government is making for the religious needs of the army. We appreciate the magnitude of the task with which the War Department has had to deal and we feel a great pride and satisfaction in the wonderful energy and efficiency of its work. We recognize that a multitude of things had to be done and that other military necessities required first attention and naturally delayed the consideration of the question of the Chaplains. We recognize also the great progress which has been made since the appointment of Major Gregory to have charge of the matter. He has dealt with the problem with great sympathy and effectiveness.

We believe that the question of chaplains deserves the fullest consideration (1) for the sake of the men who have been called away from their homes and churches and who are entitled to have adequate religious provision made for them; (2) for the sake of the homes and churches from which the soldiers come, which are properly solicitous that their young men shall be cared for by devoted ministers and priests; and (3) for the sake of the army itself and for the nation. We recognize that the primary thing is that these young men should be made into an efficient army and we believe that men who fear God and who in that fear do their duty and disregard death are the kind of men needed for such an army and for the work to which God has called the nation. And we believe that the nation will be united behind such an army as behind no other.

The measures which the Committee desires to urge are:

1. The speedy appointment of the chaplains authorized under present laws. We are informed that regiments have been going abroad for which no chaplains have been provided. Men in these regiments may meet trials and death without the strength and consolation of religion. The religious people of the United States whose communicants number nearly 40,000,000, feel that it would have been well if each regiment could long ago have been supplied with chaplains who could come into intimate and friendly relations with their men before sailing. It may be too late to recover this loss now. But we beg that each regiment be supplied at once with at least one chaplain.

2. The bill which has passed the Senate provides for the appointment of an average of one chaplain to each 1200 men. It does not specify how they shall be distributed. It does not call for three chaplains to a regiment. It simply puts it within the power of the War Department to appoint chaplains enough to provide adequately for the regiments and also to care for smaller units at forts, hospitals, aviation camps, etc., etc. We believe that the number proposed will not be too great to meet all the needs of the army in this time when every moral and spiritual force must be used to its fullest extent, and to provide for the losses which will come in France. We are informed that the present practice in the British Army is to supply one chaplain to each battalion of 800 men and that this is regarded as essential. We do not forget the important contributions made by the Y.M.C.A., the Knights of Columbus and the Jewish Board of Welfare Work to the moral and religious welfare of the Army and Navy, but their work is not a substitute for that of the chaplain. On the contrary, it requires for its fullest success his presence and cooperation at the same time that it supplements and supports his indispensable service.

3. The organization of the chaplains into a chaplains' corps after the fashion of the medical corps, with such determination of status and such direction by a chaplain general or chaplain in chief, under the Secretary of War, as will secure the most efficient distribution and service of the whole body of chaplains, such chaplain general to be charges with (1) the selection of the chaplains, nominated by the agencies which are now serving the War Department in this way, (2) the

training of chaplains, (3) the assignment of chaplains, (4) the general supervision of chaplains under Army regulations. We believe that the religious needs of the army and the importance of religion in producing and maintaining moral tone and determination of spirit, both justify and require the appointment of some chaplain who shall give his whole attention to this work.

The Committee would suggest that such a chaplain-general or chaplain-in-chief arrange a representative conference with experienced chaplains to consider the question of increasing the efficiency of their work and adequately meeting the religious needs of the army.

4. The supply of chaplains to the troops now in France. We earnestly request that as soon as possible enough men be sent to furnish sufficient chaplains to all the regiments which have gone and also to provide men for the ports of debarkation in France and for any hospitals where the hospital units have not their own chaplains.

5. Voluntary chaplains. Where the supply of regular chaplains is inadequate and until such chaplains or a chaplain-general can be provided, we ask permission to furnish voluntary chaplains, to be vouched for and supported by the agencies which they represent, and on the same basis as to numbers and denominational proportion as if they were regular chaplains, to have no official rank or status, but under the local commanding officer to be given full sanction in their work of ministering to to the moral and religious welfare of the men. We ask permission also to send to France a limited number of voluntary chaplains to assist the regular chaplains, to be approved by the General War-Time Commission of the Churches, the Catholic War Commission and the Jewish Welfare Board, and to be subject to such regulations as the War Department may determine.

6. In a previous conference the Committee presented its anxiety regarding the moral safeguarding of the troops in France. We recognize the unprecedented and unparalleled course of action of the War Department in the protection of the camps in America. What has been done commands the gratitude and confidence of the whole nation. And we know that the Government desires to shield the men when they go abroad from the perils which destroy both moral character and military efficiency. We beg that no precaution be neglected, that adequate moral defense be provided at the ports of debarkation in France and that the same, or equivalent, safeguards from drink and vice be rigidly enforced in France as those which have been so effective and so salutary here.

In urging those matters upon the Secretary, we are speaking for the great body of the American people who have loyally and gladly given their sons to the nation and who are following them with their solicitude and prayer. It is in the highest degree important that they should be fully satisfied that the Government appreciates their concern and is seeking to meet their deep conviction. They and the churches to which they belong feel that there is no duty of the nation toward these young men which can take precedence of the moral and religious duty. They feel this the more because they are convinced that as a nation we can only do our part fully in this great crisis as we act in the righteousness and by the strength of God. And this Committee is persuaded that such action as will adequately meet this feeling will do more than can be done in any other way to ensure in the conduct of this just war, the unity of national body and of national spirit essential to the full accomplishment of our duty.

Fine not necessarily full paper back to Speer — perhaps idea ok. might work Sow. F. M.

1. It seems to the Committee both appropriate and inevitable, at this time of need for the harmonious coordination of all forces in our national life, that all agencies, political and religious, should seek to act as far as possible in harmonious support of the Government and in the promotion of the moral and religious interests of the army and that there should be some such method as a small informal Committee provides for bringing together the views of the various religious bodies and securing the good effect of cooperative action in matters of common interest and agreement.

2. Such a small Committee, in our judgment, should be simply such an informal and unofficial body as is defined in the resolution of the Committee of six adopted at its meeting in Washington and should serve merely as an advisory committee to bring together when necessary and as far as it should be able to do so the views of the different religious elements represented. The resolution referred to is as follows:

3. Such a Committee, however, should not attempt to act or speak officially for the various religious agencies of the nation, which have their own methods and forms both of public utterance and of communication with the Government, which they are unable to transfer to any other agency. x

4. So far as the members of the War-Time Commission who are members of the Committee are concerned it is clear that closest cooperation both in thinking and action between them and the representatives of the Courts and the Federal Commission at Washington will be necessary in order to avoid crossing lines or action on insufficient information.

F. M.

[illegible]

1. It seems to the Committee both appropriate and inevitable, at this time of need for the harmonious coordination of all forces in our national life, that all agencies, political and religious, should seek to act as far as possible in harmonious support of the Government and in the promotion of the moral and religious interests of the army and that there should be some such method as a small informal Committee provides for bringing together the views of the various religious bodies and securing the good effect of cooperative action in matters of common interest and agreement.

2. Such a small Committee, in our judgment, should be simply such an informal and unofficial body as is defined in the resolution of the Committee of six adopted at its meeting in Washington and should serve merely as an advisory committee to bring together when necessary and as far as it should be able to do so the views of the different religious elements represented. The resolution referred to is as follows:

> "The Committee of Six is composed of the following members of the larger bodies interested in the religious welfare of the men in the Army and Navy, namely: Reverend John J. Burke, C.S.P., Chairman of the Committee on Special War Activities, National Catholic War Council; Reverence William Adams Brown, D.D., Secretary of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches; Colonel Harry Cutler, Chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board for Soldiers and Sailors in the United States Army and Navy; John R. Mott, General Secretary of the National War Council of the Y.M.C.A; Right Reverend James De Wolf Perry, member of the Executive Committee of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches; and Robert E. Speer, Chairman of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches.
>
> "The Committee has been designated under the Secretary of War as an Advisory Committee to confer with the Givernment on matters relating to the religious interests of the Army. It is understood that the functions of the committee are purely unofficial and advisory, and that the organizations to which members belong and all other organizations having similar interests are in no wise committed bymaction of the Committee. All such organizations are free to fulfill their own fundcions and to make their own representations to the Government. This Committee will confer from time to time as may be found desirable, and may be called for consultation at any time by the Secretary of War."

3. Such a Committee, however, should not attempt to act or speak officially for the various religious agencies of the nation, which have their own methods and forms both of public utterance and of communication with the Government, which they are unable to transfer to any other agency. And the members of the War-Time Commission

who are members of the Committee of Six are requested to make clear to the Third Assistant Secretary of War the conviction of this Commission that its representations to the War Department must be made through its own officers and representatives directly and that no other agency is in a position to speak for it.

4. So far as the members of the War Time Commission who are members of the Committee are concerned it is clear that closest cooperation both in thinking and action between them and the representatives of the Commission and the Federal Council at Washington will be necessary in order to avoid crossing of lines or action on insufficient information.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE PAULIST FATHERS

The Catholic World

120-122 WEST 60TH STREET
NEW YORK

SECRETARIES

RECEIVED
JUN 21 1918
Mr. Speer

New York, June 21, 1918

Rev. Robert E. Speer,
156 - Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Dr. Speer:

As we are working so closely together on the Committee of Six, I thought you would be interested in knowing the magazine of which I am Editor.

I have therefore taken the liberty of putting your name on our mailing list, and I trust you will receive it regularly.

With good wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely,

John J. Burke C.S.P.

June 18th, 1918.

Father John J. Burke,
120 West 60th Street,
New York City.

My dear Father Burke,

I enclose herewith copies of the papers of which I was speaking to you in Washington -

1. Report to General Pershing of the Chaplains' Headquarter's Board in France.

2. Outline of the work of the Chaplains' School of Instruction for Church of England Chaplains at Ripon.

3. Statement of Chaplains Yates, Hunter and Griffin regarding Chaplains' rank.

Will you please let me know as soon as you learn from Mr. Keppel whether he will be able to go to Louisville for July 3rd instead of July 1st. Dr. Mott and Dr. Brown both stated that they could not get to Louisville for the first but could for the third of July. I am in the same situation with them.

Very faithfully yours,

RPS:C.

2

copy

1662

John J. Burke

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE PAULIST FATHERS

The Catholic World

120-122 WEST 60TH STREET

NEW YORK

SECRETARIES

New York, June 24, 1918.

Mr. Robert E. Speer,

105 East 22nd Street,

New York.

Dear Mr. Speer:

I wish to thank you for your note of June 18th and for the three enclosures. I will read them attentively for they will be valuable as bearing upon our coming visit to the Training School for Chaplains.

I wrote you some days ago that it was definitely decided that we should report at the Training School on the morning of July 3rd. Secretary Keppel will come with us. Word comes from all the members of the Committee that they willbe present. I am glad the date was changed so as to meet your convenience.

With good wishes, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

John J. Burke C.S.

War Time Commission

RECEIVED

JUN 25 1918

Referred to .....

Answered by .....

Contents noted by .....

copy sent R E Speer 6/25/18

John J. Burke

COPY

THE COMMITTEE OF SIX

June 24, 1918.

Reverend Robert E. Speer,
105 East 22nd Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

I hereby send you word that the members of The Committee of Six have been officially authorized to visit, in a body, for subsequent report to the Government the Training School for Chaplains, held at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

The expenses of the Committee will be paid by the Government. I have not with me the official letter of the War Department, sent to me as Chairman, but this will suffice without an official notice to you.

We are asked to report at the School on the morning of July 3rd. Assistant Secretary Keppel will there join the Committee.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) John J. Burke.

Chairman.

COPY

THE COMMITTEE OF SIX

June 24, 1918.

Reverend Robert E. Speer,
105 East 22nd Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

I hereby send you word that the members of the Committee of Six have been officially authorized to visit, in a body, for subsequent report to the Government the training School for Chaplains, held at Camp Lucerne Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

The expenses of the Committee will be paid by the Government. I have not with me the official letter of the War Department, sent to me as Chairman, but this will suffice without an official notice to you.

We are asked to report at the School on the morning of July 3rd. Assistant Secretary Dapper will there join the Committee.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) John R. Mott.

Chairman.

John J. Burke

Copy

The Committee of Six

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS AND MORAL ACTIVITIES IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Co-operating with Army and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

25 Madison Avenue
New York City

June 24th, 1918.

Reverend Robert E. Speer,

105 East 22nd Street,

New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

I hereby send you word that the members of The Committee of Six have been officially authorized to visit, in a body, for subsequent report to the Government the Training School for Chaplains, held at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky.

The expenses of the Committee will be paid by the Government. I have not with me the official letter of the War Department, sent to me as Chairman, but this will suffice without an official notice to you.

We are asked to report at the School on the morning of July 3rd. Assistant Secretary Keppel will there join the Committee.

Very truly yours,

John J. Burke C.S.P.

CHAIRMAN.

copy sent Dr Speer 6/25/18

John J. Burke

COPY

1662

New York, June 24, 1918.

Mr. Robert E. Speer,
105 East 22nd Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Speer:-

I wish to thank you for your note of June 18th and for the three enclosures. I will read them attentively for they will be valuable as bearing upon our coming visit to the Training School for Chaplains.

I wrote you some days ago that it was definitely decided that we should report at the Training School on the morning of July 3rd. Secretary Keppel will come with us. Word comes from all the members of the Committee that they will be present. I am glad the date was changed so as to meet your convenience.

With good wishes, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) John J. Burke.

New York, June 24, 1913.

. Robert E. Speer,
0 West 23rd Street,
w York City.

ar Mr. Speer:-

I wish to thank you for your note of June 18th and for the
ree enclosures. I will read them attentively for they will be valuable
pering upon our coming visit to the Training School for Chinese.

I wrote you some days ago that it was definitely decided that
should report at the Training School on the morning of July 3rd. Sec-
tary Kuppel will come with us. Word comes from all the members of the
mittee that they will be present. I am glad the date was changed so as
meet your convenience.

With good wishes, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) John L. Burke.

John J. Burke

The Committee of Six

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS AND MORAL ACTIVITIES IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Rev. John J. Burke, C.S.P., *Chairman*
Rev. William Adams Brown, D.D.
Colonel Harry Cutler

Co-operating with Army and

Father Burke

re-Expense trip

Father Burke's office rang up and said they must have an estimated expense account for your trip to Louisville, Ky. on July 3rd in connection with the Chaplains' Training School. After consulting with various people we told Father Burke's office that they could put in an approximate expense account for $96 to $100. making her understand that this was not authorized by you on account of your absence from the office.

Railroad fare, round trip (given by Miss Bahr)	$85.
Hotel expenses for one day in Louisville	5.
Expenses on train both ways	6.
	96.

Mr. Robert E. Speer,
105 East 22nd St.,
New York City.

J. J. Burke

Copy

July 5, 1918

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Speer:

Assistant Secretary Keppel asked me, today, to secure an account from each of the Committee of Six, who went to Louisville, of their expenses with regard to meals, etc.

Would you kindly send me such a statement at once? It is not necessary to itemize it; put it all under one heading of expenses.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) John J. Burke, C. S. P.

C.M.

July 6th,1918.

Bishop William F. McDowell, D.D.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Bishop McDowell,

Dr. Brown and I should report to you and Mr. Armitage and Mr. White with regard to our visit on Wednesday to the Chaplains' School at Louisville. I met Dr. Brown and Bishop Perry on the train at Albany Monday evening, July 1st. In Cincinnati the three of us met Father Burke and we went on together, reaching Louisville on the evening of July 2nd. Mr. Keppel, Major Coleman and Colonel Cutler had already arrived. Dr. Mott telegraphed that he would be unable to come. The date had been changed to fit his plans, but he was unable to get away from his work in connection with the Y.M.C.A. Financial Campaign.

We were all quartered at the Chaplains' School, sleeping in the Administration Building with the Faculty and messing with the entire school. Tuesday evening we met all the students personally and had a short conference with the Faculty. All of Wednesday morning we spent in visiting the classes and in talking with individual instructors and students. The afternoon and early evening were spent in conferences, first, with the Faculty and then among ourselves and then with Mr. Keppel. The evening was given to a meeting with the whole school, with brief addresses from all of us who were there, Dr. Brown having had to leave before this closing meeting.

The subjects which came up for discussion were as follows:

1. The Location of the School. You know what difficulty there has been in getting the school satisfactorily located. Its present location seems to be a very good one, both the Faculty and the students expressed entire satisfaction with it. A more ideal camp might perhaps be found, but, on the whole, Zachary Taylor appears to be satisfactory and all were agreed that it would be very undesirable to have the question of transfer of the school elsewhere raised. In Camp Zachary Taylor also the present quarters of the school are very satisfactory to the Faculty and the students. There was a proposal however that the school should be moved from the quiet corner of the Camp where it now is into the centre of the Camp to a situation less acceptable to the Faculty and into less satisfactory buildings. The Faculty asked us to do all that we could to secure the continuance of the school in its present quarters. Mr. Keppel and Major Coleman were both in sympathy with this view, and we gathered that we could count on their hearty support of the continuance of the school at its present home, although

the matter would have to be presented with proper tact and consideration in view of the responsibilities of the Commandant of the Camp, whom we met and who was exceedingly kind and sympathetic.

2. Character and Work of the School. We were all very much pleased with the school. I saw it several months ago at Fortress Monroe in its first term, and there has been great progress made since then in the strengthening of the Faculty, the improvement of the work of the school and in its whole character and influence. The students with whom we talked were without exception enthusiastic about it. All who have had any part in originating the idea of the school and in developing it have reason to be well satisfied. Major Pruden seems to be doing excellently and some of the new men on the Faculty were most highly spoken of, especially Mr. Chenowith, who is, I think, one of your Methodist men. The effort has evidently been made to make the Faculty as representative as possible. There is still room for some additional strength which will doubtless be added. It was good to see the hearty way in which the Roman Catholics have accepted the idea of the school and are heartily supporting it.

A number of suggestions with regard to still further strengthening the school were made, and many more could be made, if it were worth while now to offer idealistic suggestions. Among the points agreed upon by all, however, were the following:

The strengthening of the practical and clinical work of the school. The provision of more opportunities and assistance in strengthening the devotional life of the school. Some relaxation of the pressure of the curriculum which is pretty continuous could be effected perhaps by making the recitation periods fifty minutes, instead of an hour. More opportunity for exercise. Additional provision for acquainting the students with all the activities, religious and moral and social, operating in and with the Army. The addition to the Faculty whenever it should be practicable of some chaplain who has had experience with the troops in France.

In general there was the heartiest satisfaction with the work of the school, and I think that it will have in Mr. Keppel and Major Coleman both firm and intelligent supporters.

3. The Organization and Status of the Chaplains. In the conference with the Faculty the chaplains joined in a temperate but very firm and convincing statement regarding their belief that the chaplains should have rank and that the insignia of their rank should not be taken away. We all joined with them in urging this view upon Mr. Keppel. Major Pruden presented the draft of a bill which he would like to have introduced in Congress on the subject of the organization of the chaplains corps as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

1. That there is hereby created a Corps of Chaplains in the United States Army.

2. That the Corps of Chaplains shall consist of all the Chaplains who are now, and all who may hereafter be, authorized by law.

3. That the officers of the Corps of Chaplains shall have the same proportionate rank, pay, and allowances, grade for grade, as are now, or may hereafter be authorized for the officers of the Medical Corps, and shall be promoted by seniority from the next lower grade.

4. That the provisions of this Act shall apply to the Chaplains of the National Guard and the National Army while in the Federal Service, each being given their due proportion in each grade.

5. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

No action was taken on this, however. It seemed desirable that full consideration should be given to the matter by all the agencies interested. We gathered from Mr. Keppel also that linking the Chaplains to the Medical Corps might not be the most tactful method of dealing with the matter in view of the feeling in the Army on the subject of the agitation by the Medical Corps for still higher rank.

Chaplain Fleming, who is one of the strongest members of the Faculty, is very much opposed to the idea of the Chaplain General, although we gathered that he and many of the others would like very much to have some experienced chaplain associated with the office of the Adjutant General in the way which Father Doggherty and Rollins have suggested.

I gathered that Mr. Keppel and Major Coleman were not unsympathetic with the idea which you and Mr. White and the chaplains from France have urged of having an efficient divisional organization of chaplains.

Doubtless this whole question will come up for consideration at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the General War-Time Commission on Wednesday, and it does begin to look as though with all the influences at work there is some hope of securing an efficient Chaplains' Organization.

4. We took up with Mr. Keppel the question of the proposed change of emblem from the cross to the crook. All of us felt strongly that this change should not be made and Colonel Cutler made an outspoken and most manly speech on the subject, opposing the change for all the Christian chaplains, urging that the Cross was the proper emblem for them and that they were right in claiming the privilege of using it. He said that speaking for the Jewish Welfare Board, he desired it understood that they supported the Christian chaplains in the matter, and that they ask only in the case of a few Jewish chaplains a different emblem, such as the six pointed cross, used by the Jewish Welfare workers, might be allowed. Father Burke had learned in Washington some days ago that the order for the change had actually been issued and had gone up to the Secretary of War and that he had entered a protest against the change. Apparently it is now in Mr. Baker's hands, and the change will be made unless he reverses the order. If you believe that the Cross should be retained, will you not use your influence with Mr. Baker?

I think these were the only matters that were considered on our visit. There were, however, several points which were taken up in personal conversations, to which I should refer.

I. <u>The Equipment of Chaplains.</u> - I did not talk with any of the Methodist chaplains on the subject, but the Presbyterian chaplains asked me to meet with them and urged that I should get our Presbyterian War Commission to deal more generously with them in the matter of equipment; many of them were young men with families from churches that do not pay large salaries, and they are having to borrow money to buy their uniforms and outfit. They asked me to see whether our Presbyterian Commission would not give them $200. each for these purposes. Dr. Batten was in Louisville part of the day we were there and met with the Baptist students and talked over the same matter with them.

We saw pasted on the wall of the Administration Building a very sensible list of items for equipment and will get copies of this for the various denominations. Of course, in addition to the personal equipment there is other help needed by the chaplains, and the different denominations are working their way toward a solution of the problem. Perhaps this should be talked over a little next Wednesday morning.

[illegible]

II. Voluntary Chaplains and Camp Pastors. As you know the War Department has wanted to do away with these activities but the different denominational War Commissions have felt strongly that there was need of such workers and they have asked as the General War-Time Commission has done, and I think the Catholic War Commission and the Committee of Six, that even when the full quota of regular chaplains has been appointed there should be room left for the provision of supplementary religious service by the churches where this should be locally needed. Dr. Brown told me that he had gathered from a personal conversation with Dean Keppel that the order for the cessation of Voluntary Chaplains and Camp Pastors would be phrased so as to cover this point. If you have any conference with Mr. Keppel or Mr. Baker, will you please do all that you can to secure the right to the churches to continue the voluntary religious services where they are needed.

In view of Mr. Armitage's telegram of June 27th to Mr. White with regard to the Committee of Six, may I add a word or two on that subject. Mr. Armitage stated in his telegram that you and he objected to the Committee of Six representing Protestants. I think Dr. Brown has since discussed this whole subject with you. I do not understand that the Committee of Six is an officially representative Committee at all; its members sustain certain relationships and, I presume, would not be members of the Committee if it were not for these relationships, but they were none of them appointed by their organizations and they do not represent those organizations. It was thought to protect this point carefully in the following resolution adopted at the meeting of the Committee of Six in Washington on June 17th:

> "The Committee of Six is composed of the following members of the larger bodies interested in the religious welfare of the men in the Army and Navy, namely: Reverend John J. Burke, C.S.P., Chairman of the Committee on Special War Activities, National Catholic War Council; Reverend William Adams Brown, D.D., Secretary of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches; Colonel Harry Cutler, Chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board for Soldiers and Sailors in the United States Army and Navy; John R. Mott, General Secretary of the National War Council of the Y.M.C.A; Right Reverend James DeWolf Perry, member of the Executive Committee of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches; and Robert E. Speer, Chhirman of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches.
>
> "The Committee has been designated under the Secretary of War as an Advisory Committee to confer with the Government on matters relating to the religious interests of the Army. It is understood that the functions of the committee are purely unofficial and advisory, and that the organizations to which members belong and all other organizations having similar interests are in no wise committed by action of the committee. All such organizations are free to fulfill their own functions and to make their own representations to the Government. This Committee will confer from time to time as may be found desirable, and may be called for consultation at any time by the Secretary of War."

I presume like many other Committees this Committee will be representative only so far as it does actually do the things which those agencies which it would serve want to have done.

I hope that the Committee of Six has not trespassed on any functions or responsibilities which are improper for it. I have been told that there was a feeling in the Washington Committee that it had done so in the matter of the 100 chaplains specially called for from France. There was a possibility of a misstep in that matter, but I trust and believe that the misstep was not taken. The matter arose in this way - Dr.

[illegible]

Mott brought to the Committee on his return from France a request for the immediate forwarding of 100 Chaplains invview of the emergency on the other side. The Committee urged on the War Department, just as all our various agencies had been urging, the speedy forwarding of chaplains to France and if possible the supply of this 100 men at once. The Committee did not undertake to select these men however; that was done by the agencies already charged with this responsibility. All that the Committee has done has been to urge the War Department to forward as quickly as possible the 100 men, nominated by the proper Nominating Agencies in accordance with the established proportions.

I hope very much that there may not be any misunderstanding or friction between the Washington Committee and the Executive Committee here, or between you and Mr. Armitage and Dr. Brown and myself. We all have enough tasks to carry through without making one another's problems greater. For myself, I can only say that if at any point you feel I am embarrassing you or Mr. Armitage, I hope you will let me know. I should be only too happy to drop out of this work altogether and go back to my own proper sphere. I fear that I was unwise in allowing Dr. North to over persuade me in this matter, and if any way can be found by which some other provision can be made for this work that would not increase embarrassments and difficulties for others, I should rejoice. Meanwhile, however, I know that we shall find a way of harmonious and trustful action that will bind us all close together in our efforts to accomplish these difficult and necessary undertakings. I am sending copies of this letter to Mr. Armitage and Mr. White for their information.

With warm appreciation of all that you have done and with constant prayer in your behalf for God's guidance in the tasks that lie ahead, I am,

Your sincere friend,

WS:C.

Chairman.

Mr. Robert R. Speer,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

John J. Burke

The Committee of Six

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS AND MORAL ACTIVITIES IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Rev. John J. Burke, C.S.P., *Chairman*
Rev. William Adams Brown, D.D.
Colonel Harry Cutler
Mr. John R. Mott
Rt. Rev. James De Wolf Perry
Mr. Robert E. Speer

Co-operating with Army and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

25 Madison Avenue
New York City

July 8th, 1918.

My dear Doctor Speer:-

I have incorporated I think in the enclosed copy all suggestions made by the Committee. I hope the report will meet with your approval. Kindly make what suggestions you please. I ask you to do it at once as the Secretary has informed me he wishes our report as soon as possible, and then return copy to me at 932-14th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

With best wishes,

Respectfully yours,

John J. Burke C.S.P.

Chairman.

Mr. Robert E. Speer,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

John J. Burke

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1918
Mr. Speer

re Travel Expenses

Copy

JUL 18 1918
SECRETARY
1663

July 8, 1918

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Speer:

Assistant Secretary Keppel asked me, today, to secure an account from each of the Committee of Six, who went to Louisville, of their expenses with regard to meals, etc.

Would you kindly send me such a statement at once? It is not necessary to itemize it; put it all under one heading of expenses.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) John J. Burke, C. S. P.

C.M.

54.54

Rec'd and [illegible]

Thank

[illegible]

2.70
1.90
2.25
1
7.85

The Committee of Six

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS AND MORAL ACTIVITIES IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Co-operating with Army and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

25 Madison Avenue
New York City

July 9th, 1918.

My dear Doctor Speer:-

I enclose herewith copy of the minutes of the three meetings of the Committee of Six held at Louisville, Ky., for your information and files.

Very faithfully yours,

Walter G. Ross

Mr. Robert E. Speer,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Enclosure.

COMMITTEE OF SIX

On July 3rd, 1918, at 6:30 P. M. a meeting of the Committee of Six was held with Assistant Keppel. Besides the Assistant Secretary there were present Reverend John J. Burke, C.S.P., Chairman, presiding; Reverend William Adams Brown, D.D., Mr. Robert E. Speer and Colonel Harry Cutler.

The Committee reviewed with Assistant Secretary Keppel its deliberations of the afternoon and the Secretary officially requested that its recommendations be incorporated into its official report, which it makes to the War Department. He asked that such report be forwarded to him at as early a date as possible. Secretary Keppel further reported to the Committee that no further word had reached him concerning the proposed to forbid the wearing of the cross to Chaplains.

In the discussion of this matter, Colonel Cutler emphatically stated: First, that he spoke, not as an individual, but also officially and as spokesman of the Jewish Welfare Board of the United States Army and Navy; Secondly, that if any Jew had protested against the wearing of the cross by Christian chaplains, such Jew would not receive the support of the Jewish body; Thirdly, speaking officially, he stated that the Jewish body would consider it a distinct injury to the national welfare to forbid the Christian chaplains the wearing of the cross. Colonel Cutler asked for the Jewish chaplains, who, of course, could not be asked to wear the cross, the use of the five pointed star. It was, therefore, evident to the Committee that any protest against the wearing of the cross was without serious weight.

In the further discussion with regard to the Training School for Chaplains, it was the unanimous opinion of all present that the knowledge of related war activities and of all the civic organizations doing war work, and of the different religious organizations engaged in war work, should be given to the chaplain candidates. Those present voiced their agreement with the following informal resolution:

> RESOLVED: That we recommend as the requirements of the Chaplains' Training School demand an increase of the faculty that the faculty include in its members a chaplain well experienced in social camp activities and well able to guide and instruct any experimental work. The meeting further considered the employment on the faculty of a chaplain who had been service abroad. It was considered that it would be difficult to secure the services of such a chaplain at the present time, but the meeting recommended that when the opportunity presents itself the services of such a chaplain be secured.

The meeting then adjourned and Assistant Secretary Keppel, with all the members of the Committee, except Doctor Brown, who was compelled to leave, wont to the Officers' Mess Hall where they met the faculty and the student body. Addresses were made by Assistant Secretary Keppel and the members of the Committee.

On July 2nd, 1918, at 4:00 P. M., a meeting of the Committee was held with Assistant Keppel. Besides the Assistant Secretary there were present Reverend John J. Burke, C.S.P., Chairman, presiding; Mayor and Mrs. William Green, C.D., Mr. Cooper and Colonel Harry Butler.

The Committee reviewed with Assistant Secretary Keppel the questions of the efficacy and the wisdom of officially recognizing that its recommendations be incorporated into its original report, which it makes to the President. He made that report be forwarded to him at the early a date as possible. Assistant Secretary Keppel further reported to the Committee that he had presented his communication to Joseph Tumulty and had received his assurance to provide the Committee with copies to chaplains.

In the discussion of this matter, Colonel Butler moved and carried: First, that the report, not as an individual, but officially and as approved by the Jewish Welfare Board of the United States Army and Navy; Secondly, that if any law be so construed as to prohibit the employment of Jewish chaplains, then the Committee be and it is hereby instructed to request the President to recommend the enactment of such a law; Thirdly, that if not receive the support of the Jewish body; Fourthly, that if officially, be added that the Jewish body would consider political injury to the national welfare to consist with propriety the question the wearing of the cross. Colonel Butler asked for the opinion of chaplains, who, of course, in it not be asked to wear the cross, the use of the five pointed star. It was, by a vote, voted that the Committee that any protest against the wearing of the cross without serious weight.

In the further discussion with regard to the Jewish chaplains, it was the unanimous opinion of all present that the number of rabbis who were activities and of all the civic organizations doing war work, and of the difference existing organizations of war work, should be given to the committee confidential. The present voices their agreement with the following informal resolution:

> Resolved: That we recommend to the requirements of the Jewish chaplains' relative honor of Jewish women in the of the Jewish body the Jewish ministry to the member a chaplain and a chaplain in social camp activities and will able to guide and instruct any supervisional work. The meeting further expressed the employment of the faculty of a chaplain was and open service abroad. It was considered that it would be difficult to assume the duties of such a chaplain at the present time, but the action recommended that when the opportunity presents itself the services of such a chaplain be secured.

The meeting then adjourned on Assistant Secretary Keppel, all the members of the Committee, Army Doctor Green, who compelled to leave, soon to the officers' Mess Hall where the Jewish and the Jewish body. Addresses were made Assistant Secretary Keppel and the members of the Committee.

COMMITTEE OF SIX.

On the afternoon of July 3rd, at 1:45 P.M., at Camp Zachary Taylor, the Committee of Six met with Assistant Secretary Keppel and Major Coleman and the faculty of the Training School for Chaplains.

There were present: Assistant Secretary Keppel and Major Coleman representing the War Department; Major Alfred A. Prudens; Captain John F. Chenowerth; Captain Robert R. Fleming and Lieutenant Ignatius Fealy of the faculty of Training School: and of the Committee of Six, Reverend John J. Burke, C.S.P., Chairman; Reverend William Adams Brown, D.D.; Colonel Harry Cutler; Right Reverend James DeWolf Perry and Mr. Robert E. Speer.

Major Pruden, Commander of the Training School, presided. Major Pruden first presented to the meeting the question of the location of the Training School. He reported that the Commandant of the Post had decided to change the location of the school and move it to another part of the Camp. The proposed location was entirely unsatisfactory to Major Pruden and the faculty. It would militate against the efficient work of the school. The faculty were well satisfied with their present location and stated that for the proper carrying on of the school permanency was necessary. The school had already been changed from Fortress Monroe to Camp Taylor. Its location at the latter place had already been changed once and all this uncertainty was very detrimental to the proper administration. Major Pruden's definite request was that the Committee should request the War Department to have an order issued reserving the present barracks at Camp Taylor for the use of the Training School. Major Pruden pleaded strongly for more recognition of the chaplains of the Army; he argued that such recognition was due them from the point of view of service, and also from the point of view of greater efficiency as chaplains. He furthermore submitted to the Committee copy of a proposed bill which would create an Army Chaplains Corps to give to them the same rights and the same ranks as the bill which created the Medical Army Corps. This plea of Major Pruden was seconded individually by a speech from every member of the faculty, all of whom claimed the chaplains' work was bettered when he received higher rank and wore the insignia of his rank. Major Pruden and the faculty were also against the proposal to forbid the wearing of the insignia of rank by chaplains and to order them to wear simply the cross.

After these matters were discussed Assistant Secretary Keepel and the members of the Committee asked a number of questions concerning the program of studies, the manner of marking candidates and the record of the investigation of their previous studies by the faculty of the school. There is no need to chronicle the questions and answers here as the substance of them will be embodied in the report of the Committee.

Copy of Proposed Bill presented by Chaplain Pruden
at meeting of Committee held July 3rd, 1918.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

1. That there is hereby created a Corps of Chaplains in the United States Army.

2. That the Corps of Chaplains shall consist of all the Chaplains who are now, and all who may hereafter be, authorized by law.

3. That the officers of the Corps of Chaplains shall have the same proportionate rank, pay and allowance, grade for grade, as are now, or may hereafter be authorized for the officers of the Medical Corps, and shall be promoted by seniority from the next lower grade.

4. That the provisions of this Act shall apply to the Chaplains of the National Guard and the National Army while in the Federal Service, each being given their due proportion in each grade.

5. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

COMMITTEE OF SIX.

A meeting of the Committee of Six was held at Camp Zachary Taylor on the afternoon of July 3rd, 1918.

There were present: Reverend John J. Burke, C.S.P., Chairman; Reverend William Adams Brown, D.D.; Colonel Harry Cutler; Right Reverend James DeWolf Perry and Mr. Robert E. Speer.

Bishop Perry notified the Committee that he would have to go abroad on service, succeeding Bishop McCormack, in charge of the Red Cross Chaplains. It was the mind of the Committee that Bishop Perry should not resign but that he should undertake work for the Committee abroad. The following resolution was moved by Colonel Cutler, seconded by Doctor Brown and unanimously adopted:

> RESOLVED: That Bishop Perry send to the Chairman of the Committee a letter notifying the Chairman of his appointment abroad, and that the matter of membership and status on the Committee be left in the hands of the Chairman, who, in turn, shall consult with other members of the Committee and the representatives of the War Department, and have power to act.

The Committee then took up the request of Major Pruden that it present a request to the War Department that the Training School for Chaplains be allowed to remain in its present quarters. The following resolution was moved by Doctor Brown, seconded by Colonel Cutler and unanimously adopted:

> RESOLVED: That since our investigation of the work and purpose of the Training School for Chaplains leads us to believe it is an indispensable agency for securing the proper selection and promoting the fitness of Chaplains of the United States Army, that permanent barracks should be insured for the School by an order of the War Department. Uncertainty as to location militates emphatically against the ministration of the school; indeed, renders such ministrations impossible. Since the School is now located at Camp Zachary Taylor and the present barracks well suited for its purpose we respectfully request that these barracks be permanently assigned by the War Department for the use of the Training School for Chaplains.

Discussion followed on the question of wearing of insignia of rank by the Chaplains. As a result of the discussion, Doctor Brown moved and Colonel Cutler seconded the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

> RESOLVED: That in these matters which concern the entire United States Army, unity of action should prevail between the Committee of Six, General Headquarters, Chaplains Committee serving under General Pershing with the American Expeditionary Force.

> That Bishop Perry, since he is going abroad, be instructed to confer officially as the representative of the Committee of Six with Bishop Brent and the two other members of the G.H.Q. in France on the question of wearing the insignia. That Bishop Perry endeavor to secure harmony of opinion on the question and report his findings to the Committee of Six. That this Committee take no further action on the matter until the report of Bishop Perry has been received.

The Chairman presented to the Committee the draft of a proposed bill creating an Army Chaplains Corps which was presented to it by Major Pruden. On motion by Colonel Cutler, seconded by Doctor Brown it was decided to lay this bill on the table for the present.

A general discussion followed on the question of program and studies of the Training School for Chaplains. Each member of the Committee presented his views on various matters and his suggestions as to how the program and working of the School might be improved upon. At the end of the discussion it was moved by Bishop Perry, seconded by Doctor Speer and unanimously adopted:

> RESOLVED: That the Chairman draw up the report of the Committee of Six on the Training School for Chaplains to be submitted to the War Department; that the Chairman send a copy of such report before submitting it to the Government to each member of the Committee; that each member of the Committee return it with suggestions and when such revision has been made that the Chairman have power to draw up the final report and submit it to the War Department as the report of the Committee of Six.

The Committee then directed the Chairman to send letters expressing their appreciation of the hospitality extended to them to General Austin, Commander of the Camp and to Major Pruden, Commander of the Training School for Chaplains.

The meeting then adjourned.

re Travel expenses

July 10th, 1918.

Father J. J. Burke, C.S.P.,
932 - 14th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Father Burke,

My entire traveling expenses to Louisville and back, including railroad fare, sleeper, meals, etc. were $84.54. I understand that it is this total item that you desire. In your letter you speak of meals, however, but not of railroad fare. If it is the item of meals and incidentals alone which Mr. Keppel wants, that would be $7.85.

Very sincerely yours,

res/ms

July 4th, 1918.

Colonel L. A. Smith, O.C.S.,
VSC - 14th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Father Burke,

My one fire travelling companion is disabled and hospitalized; railroad fare, sleeper, meals, etc. was $124.00. I understand that it is only total item that you decide. In your letter you speak of meals, however, but not of railroad fare. If it is the item of meals can in-cidentals alone which Br. Raqual needs, that would be $7.00.

Very sincerely yours,

[illegible]

CEIVED
JUL 18
r. Speer

J. J. Burke

The Committee of Six

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS AND MORAL ACTIVITIES IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

JUL 22 1918
1663
SECRETARIES

Rev. John J. Burke, C.S.P., *Chairman*
Rev. William Adams Brown, D.D.
Colonel Harry Cutler
Mr. John R. Mott
Rt. Rev. James De Wolf Perry
Mr. Robert E. Speer

War Time Commission
RECEIVED
JUL 15 1918
Referred to .....
Answered by .....
Contents noted by .....

Co-operating with Army and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

July 13, 1918.

25 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. Speer:-

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your copy of the Committee's report on the Chaplains' Training School.

I wish to thank you for your changes and same will be incorporated in the report sent to the Secretary of War. I am returning, enclosed, your copy and, of course, will send you another copy of the final report when it is completed. All the members of the Committee have commended the report, made a few suggestions, and all can be substantially incorporated into the final report. (returned) JRC.

I also wish to acknowledge your note, giving your expenses for the trip to Louisville.

With good wishes, I remain

Faithfully yours,

John J. Burke CSP

Mr. Robert Speer,
105 E. 22nd Street,
New York City.

J. J. Burke

The Committee of Six

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS AND MORAL ACTIVITIES IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Co-operating with Army and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

25 Madison Avenue
New York City

July 15th, 1918.

My dear Doctor Speer:-

At the request of Father Burke I beg herewith to enclose copy of a letter and report of the Adjutant General received from Assistant Secretary of War Keppel.

Very faithfully yours,

Walter G. Hoak

Mr. Robert E. Speer,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Enclosures.

C O P Y.

July 10, 1918.

Dear Father Burke:

The attached message has just been received from The Adjutant General with reference to the recommendations of the Committee of Six regarding chaplains.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) F. P. Keppel

F. P. Keppel
Third Assistant Secretary of War

Rev. Father John J. Burke,
Committee of Six, Chairman,
Washington, D.C.

fg

P. S. We have just received a cable from General Pershing asking that 20 chaplains be sent over immediately.

F.P.K.

COPY.

AGO-211.21
BRC:BF:451

FOR

The Third Assistant Secretary of War.

Reference to the attached letter from John J. Burke, Chairman of the Committee of Six, recommending that a number of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish chaplains be ordered overseas in response to General Pershing's cable, and that a number of ministers whose names appear on the inclosed lists be appointed chaplains and ordered overseas, the records of this office show that quite a number of the chaplains mentioned are now on duty in France, and that others are now under orders to proceed overseas. The forty-six men whose names appear in the attached letter signed by Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert, Assistant Secretary of the War-time Commission of the Churches, are practically all included in a lsit of one hundred ministers which this office recently requested the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America to furnish with a view to appointing the men recommended for immediate service overseas. A number of these men have already been appointed and assigned to duty, some of whom are now in France.

There appears in the list, a number of chaplains on duty at various Coast Defenses. All of these chaplains have assigned to Coast Defenses at the request of the Chief of Coast Artillery for special assignment to regiments of heavy artillery, anti-aircraft batallions, etc. and will accompany the organizations to which assigned overseas.

Since the approval of the Act of Congress increasing the number of chaplains in the army to one for each twelve hundred officers and men, this office has ordered overseas, over one hundred and fifty chaplains. One hundred and twenty graduates of a class which has just completed the course of training at the Training School for chaplains and Approved Chaplain Candidates at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, were among this number. The remaining chaplains recommended by the Committee of Six, as approved by the Secretary of War, will be ordered overseas at the earliest practicable date. Practically all of the ministers recommended who have not already been appointed chaplains, have been designated for examination and if found qualified and appointed, will be ordered overseas at the earliest possible date.

H. P. McCain.

The Adjutant General.

July 8th,
1918.

ECEIVED
UL 18
r. Speer

Father John J. Burke

The Committee of Six

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS AND MORAL ACTIVITIES IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

War Time Commission
RECEIVED
JUL 17 1918
Referred to .....
Answered by .....
Contents noted by ...GAW...

Co-operating with Army and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

120 West 60 St.,
~~25 Madison Avenue~~
New York City

July 16, 1918.

Mr. Robert E. Speer,

105 East 22nd Street,

New York.

Dear Mr. Speer:

It will be a pleasure for you to learn that I have just received word from Secretary of War that the order which substituted the shepherd's crook as the insignia for chaplains instead of the cross has been recalled, and their insignia shall remain as it was - the cross. The Secretary recalled the order because of the action of the Committee of Six.

Faithfully yours,

John J. Burke C.S.P.

CHAIRMAN.

Walter G. Hooke.

The Committee of Six

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS AND MORAL ACTIVITIES IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Co-operating with Army and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

25 Madison Avenue
New York City

July 18th, 1918.

My dear Doctor Speer;-

At the request of Father Burke I beg herewith to enclose copy of the report to the Secretary of War for your files.

Very faithfully yours,

Walter G. Hooke,
cl.

Mr. Robert E. Speer,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Enclosure.

To The Secretary of War-

The Committee of Six visited the Training School for Chaplains at Camp Zachary Taylor on July 3rd, for the purpose of examining the school and submitting, as requested, a report to the Secretary of War. The members of the Committee present were: Reverend John J. Burke, C.S.P., Right Reverend James DeWolf Perry; Dr. William Adams Brown; Dr. Robert E. Speer and Colonel Harry Cutler. The other member of the Committee, Mr. John R. Mott was unavoidably absent but concurs in the report.

The Committee examined the programme of studies and exercises; the system of marking; the location of the school and the barracks; followed the classes and questioned the Major commanding and the faculty. Its report is as follows:

In the light of the comparatively large increase of Chaplains in the United States Army a Training School, whereby the adaptability and fitness of applicants for Chaplains may be assured, is absolutely necessary. Brief examinations conducted by the local military boards have been necessarily inadequate. An extended test of mental, moral and physical qualities which the training in such a school provides is imperative. We believe, therefore, that a Training School for Chaplains is an indispensable agency for securing the propoer selection and promoting the fitness of chaplain candidates for service in the Army.

The Committee of six visited the Training School for Feebleminded at Camp Jackson Taylor on July 6th, for the purpose of inspecting the school and activities, as requested, in the act to the Legislature of 1921. The members of the Committee present were: Governor John C. Hooker, Chairman; Dr. Harvey Ellis Barrows, Dr. Edgar Fuller, Dr. William Crane Dreman, Dr. Joseph G. Wolf and Colonel Harry Hollis. The other members of the committee, Dr. John H. Bell was unfortunately unable to be in the report.

The Committee learned the presence of disease and overlaying the system of medical has location of the school and the necessary facilities the disease and quarantine use major consulting and the faculty. The report is as follows:

In the light of the comparatively large increase of feebleminded in the United States and a training school, and the adequacy and fitness of appliances for training may be assured, is absolutely necessary. Local conditions produced by the local military camps have been considerably ameliorated. An extended trial of nearly equal and adequate facilities making the training in such a school practical is impossible. The facility, therefore, that a training School for feebleminded is an indispensable agency for ameliorating the support situation and providing the fitness of civilian conditions for service in the army.

The present course of five weeks is none too long. Its brevity necessarily entails a great deal of intensive training, but, considering the need of Chaplains, for immediate service, we do not think it would be advisable now to lengthen it. Since the granting of a commission is dependent upon a successful test in the school, we recommend that candidates be sent there immediately after their application is passed upon favorably by the Adjutant General's Department, for many of them have resigned parishes and other important charges; some have announced that they are going into army service, and failure to succeed is, in its measure, a matter of public note. In justice to every candidate, therefore, the final test should be made as early as possible.

The excellent work done and being done by the School commended itself to the Committee. We were pleased and edified by the zeal and fidelity of the Major Commanding, and of all the members of the Faculty. Our report must be regarded, not as a criticism, but as a help toward a more efficient school, considering the purpose for which it was instituted.

The Committee found that the administration of the school had suffered from lack of permanent quarters. It had been moved from Fortress Monroe to Camp Zachary Taylor, assigned barracks there, outfitted and occupied them and then had been moved to other barracks. During the Committee's visit, word came that the school would have to give up its present quarters and move to another part of the camp.

The previous memos of five weeks in some too large. [illegible] gravely inadvertently recall a great deal of initiative [illegible] but, considering the need of discipline, for [illegible] unauthorized writing, we do not think it wise to be responsible [illegible] for to discussion it. Since the granting of a convenience to [illegible] students seems a successful test to use schools, we recommend [illegible] and conditions of such fairness towards their supervision [illegible] is passed upon favorably by the religious community [illegible] conferences, for many of them have received permission and [illegible] conversational chapters. Some have expressed that they are going [illegible] to every activity, and failure to continue, in the meantime, [illegible] monitor of public opinion. In practice no very considerable disorder [illegible] there, has first with should be most to study on possibility.

The committee took down the writing done by the School [illegible] recommended itself to the Committee. We were pleased and encouraged by the news and liberality of the daily newspapers, and [illegible] of all the members of the faculty. Our process must be [illegible] proved, not as a utilitarian, but as a body conscious of [illegible] artistic ability, constituting the purpose for which it was [illegible] constituted.

The Committee found that the registration of the [illegible] school has suffered from lack of permanent quarters. It had [illegible] moved from building to building [illegible] maintained different [illegible], meetings and classes from and [illegible] had been cause to other [illegible]. During the Committee's visit, most some that the school could move to city up to its [illegible] quarters and more in a [illegible] part of the school.

This uncertainty is a very serious handicap, and the Committee respectfully requests that, since the school is now located at Camp Zachary Taylor, and the present barracks are well suited for its purpose, the present quarters be permanently assigned by the War Department for the use of the Training School for Chaplains.

With regard to the program of studies, all subjects are in their measure useful, but the Committee feels that the lectures should be made to include instructions on some additional subjects.

The lecture hour is now the full hour; it should be shortened to a fifty minute period, with ten minute intermission. Good pedagogy suggests this.

We recommend as a change or addition to the study programme, the introduction of a course that would give the student candidate practical information on all immediate matters that effect his fitness for the position of Chaplain. Men will come to him for advice and help about their families, relatives, friends at home. He should be acquainted with all agencies of governmental care and of civic relief, e.g., pensions: government insurance: payment of part salary to wife or family: Red Cross Home Relief and the larger charity organizations of the different denominations. The course should include instruction covering the work of the Army and Navy Commissions on Training Camp Activities; all related war activities, particularly those within the camps, such as the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board etc. Each of these organizations might be requested to appoint without any financial recompense, some one whom it considers

preeminently qualified to set forth its work, its principles and plans of its organization and to answer questions regarding all phases of its work, and permit this representative to spend two or more days at the Training School for this purpose.

The Committee recommends for such study the preparation of a handbook which would include, in a brief way, such information, and give references to larger and more detailed books on these subjects; and which would also include a brief statement of the principal, fundamental tenets of the various denomination, so as to give to the Chaplain an intelligent understanding of the men whom he must serve of denominations other than his own, and thus enable him to extend real help in the hour of great suffering and of death.

The Committee is further of the opinion that experimental or clinical work ought to form part of the curriculum of the school. As matters stand now, the candidates do not have sufficient work of this character. We believe it important and a good test of fitness in a candidate. It might be carried out under the supervision of the commissioned chaplains of the camp already experienced; or under members of the faculty accompanying the candidates for clinical work to the recreational halls and hospitals of the camp. For the proper conduct of such a course, we recommend, when opportunity presents itself, the engagement on the faculty of the school of a commissioned chaplain who is well experienced in social camp activities. We also recommend the addition to the faculty, when it becomes practicable of

of some chaplain who has had experience at the front.

Moreover, the work of Americanization is very germane to the duty of the chaplain. The Committee feels that it would be advisable to include in the course a short review of the great events in our history and the fundamental principles of our government. To include those studies would necessitate some readjustment of the programme. The Committee does not wish to recommend the striking out of any of the headings in the present programme. The readjustment should be done by the faculty of the school and much depends upon the questions of practical administration.

The Committee found that the Military drill of the school was better when regular military officers were assigned to the school for that purpose. We hope that the present practice of assigning such officers for that purpose will be continued.

The time given to physical exercise and military drill is not too great. The Committee found that on wet and stormy days, candidates have no exercise. To exercise well one day and to have no exercise the next day is bad. We, therefore, recommend the equipment of a light gymnasium which will fill this need.

It is also the unanimous mind of the Committee that since the great, chief work of a chaplain is spiritual and religious, something more of the spiritual note should be included in the course of training. We realize the

difficulty of this among candidates of so many different beliefs. Nevertheless, the fact that every candidate ought, after his own light, to cultivate that spirit, should be repeatedly and publicly emphasized before the whole school. Some little additional time should be allowed the candidate every day for personal religious exercises, prayer, the reading of the scriptures, etc., etc., and the same should be officially entered as an integral part of the programme of the school. Books describing the work of the chaplains who have served through years of the present war are now quite numerous. A bibliography of this kind should be compiled and distributed to the students, for the work and spiritual experiences of such chaplains will be of great value to candidates for their profession.

The Committee further recommends that the last day, or one of the last days of each session of the school be a day of prayer or spiritual retreat for all candidates, the different religious bodies to make it separately or together according to their own rules. We believe that nothing would do so much to have the students bring home to themselves the work of the school; nothing would so provoke serious thoughtfulness and worthy determination to fulfill the great mission to which they are sent.

Respectfully submitted,

Chairman-

Washington, D. C.
July 17, 1918.

Dr Speer

Copied

JTA/hc

July 19, 1918.

Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert,
General War-Time Commission of the Churches,
105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

Dear Dr. Cavert:

The rumor which came to your office relative to the Camp Pastors at Camp Merritt has a foundation in the fact that from Washington there came an intimation concerning the whole matter of Camp Pastors for the Army. Our Pastors at Merritt are doing exceedingly well but they are multiplying beyond the needs of the Camp. Already there are five or six working through the Y. M. C. A. and five authorized representatives of denominations. Some of the denominations do not consult us at all before sending their men to camp and I will not be at all surprised if, at later date, the Commanding General issues some restriction upon the number of Camp Pastors to be used in and through the Port of Embarkation.

You know that I am thoroughly interested in the work and just so long as there is need for the Camp Pastor will co-operate with him in every possible way but I am unalterably opposed to the least bit of duplication of effort and expect to prevent it wherever possible.

Sincerely,

(signed) John T. Axton

John T. Axton,
Major U.S.A.
Chaplain Port of Embarkation.

John J. Burke

The Committee of Six

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS AND MORAL ACTIVITIES IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Co-operating with Army and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

347
~~25~~ Madison Avenue
New York City

July 19th, 1918.

Dear Dr. Speer:

I am sorry to trouble you again about your expenses to Louisville, but I have received a letter, copy of which I enclose.

Would you kindly make an account in accordance with the directions of Mr. Smith and forward it to me at 932 - 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. and I trust that that will end the matter.

Very sincerely yours,

John J. Burke C.S.P.
Chairman.

Mr. Robert E. Speer,
105 East 22nd Street.,
New York City.

Encl.

C O P Y.

July 16, 1918.

Dear Father Burke:

As I am to handle the expense accounts of the Committee of Six Mr. F. P. Keppel, the Third Assistant Secretary, has asked me to advise you that it will be necessary for each member of the Committee to submit his individual account, and while it will be unnecessary, under the order of Secretary Baker, for them to itemize it as closely as ordinarily required, the following items should be given:

Date of leaving for Louisville,
Place of departure
Pullman fare
Railroad fare
Subsistence @ $4 per diem
Date of leaving Louisville for home
Pullman fare
Railroad fare
Subsistence @ $4 per diem
Incidental expenses, if any, such as telegrams, taxis, etc., But not tips.

While some variance from the above may be acceptable it will expedite the settling of the accounts if the schedule is adhered to as closely as possible. If the members can and care to itemize their expenses each day, such as breakfast, dinner, lunch, etc., an allowance of $5 per day may be had, but I suggest the schedule given will probably cover the ground better.

It is quite possible that some of the members of the Committee or some one acting for them, bought Pullman or railroad tickets, etc., or settled for meals for the others. Perhaps you did so yourself. I regret to say that if this is the case it will be necessary for each member to turn in his individual account and after he is reimbursed, settle with the party making the original

payment. No one was or could be authorized to pay the expenses of another in this connection.

Awaiting your further favors, Iam,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) William olff Smith.
Wm. Wolff Smith
for the
Third Assistant Secretary.

Rev. John J. Burke, C.S.P.
932 14th Street N.
Washington, D.D.

John J. Burke

The Committee of Six

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS AND MORAL ACTIVITIES IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Co-operating with Army and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

25 Madison Avenue
New York City

July 21, 1918.

Dear Dr. Speer:-

The enclosed letter has been sent to our Committee relative to our recommendations for chaplains to be sent abroad immediately.

Will you kindly let me know as to your presence in New York during the next three weeks, in order that we may agree upon the date of meeting?

Sincerely yours,

John J. Burke CS

Chairman

Mr. Robert E. Speer,
105 E. 22nd St.,
New York City.

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON,

July 17, 1918.

Reverend John J.Burke,
120 West 60th Street,
New York City, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

Relative to the recent recommendations made by the Committee of Six that a number of chaplains, and candidates for the chaplaincy be sent overseas for duty with the American Expeditionary Force, the Secretary of War directs me to express the thanks of the Department to the Committee, and to inform you that orders have been issued directing a number of those recommended to report to the Commanding General, American Expeditionary Force, for duty.

A number of the gentlemen recommended for such duty are now being examined, and if appointed will be ordered overseas at the earliest practicable date.

Thanking you for your recommendations and suggestions, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) F.D. Keppel

Third Assistant Secretary of War.

re Expenses

July 22, 1918.

Rev. John J. Burke, C. S. P.,
932 14th St. N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Father Burke:

I enclose herewith a memorandum of my expense account in connection with our visit to the Chaplain School, stated as near as possible in the form suggested by Mr. Smith. I have not been able to separate the Pullman from the railroad fare, as the tickets were bought all together, and in the case of the return trip were bought by Major Colburn who reported the total to me, which I repaid him.

Very sincerely yours,

RES:E

July 28, 1938.

Rev. John L. Burke, C. S. P.,
The Irish R. C.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Father Burke:

I enclose herewith a donation of my services towards in connection with our visit to the Dunblain School, asked me that as possible in the Fort suggested by Mr. Smith. I have not been able to separate the Pullman from the railroad fare, as the tickets were bought all together, and in the case of the return trip accompanied by Major Collum who reported the total to me, which I repeat him.

Very sincerely yours,

SJS:E

John J. Burke

The Committee of Six

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS AND MORAL ACTIVITIES IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Mr. Speer

Co-operating with Army and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

General Office of Committee:
347 Madison Avenue, New York City

July 25, 1918.

Mr. Robert E. Speer,

War-time Commission of the Federal
Council of Churches,

105 East 22nd Street, New York.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with Father Burke's directions, I had sent you, today, a supply of the Committee of Six stationary - letterheads and envelopes.

Trusting the same reaches you promptly, I am,

Very truly yours,

J. M. Murray.
Sec. to Fr. Burke.

July 26th,1918.

The Rev. John J. Burke,C.S.P.,
120 West 60th Street,
New York City.

My dear Father Burke,

I have just received your note of July 21st,sent to me here from the office of the War-Time Commission. I hope to be able to get away from New York next week,on Thursday or Friday, to be gone for three or four weeks. I think Dr. Brown is expecting to get away also. I am not sure of Mr. Mott's plans.

I imagine there is very little more for us to do in the matter of sending the the chaplains,as I judge we have made as many nominations as the War Department will be a ble to act upon and push the chaplains through. The Department seems to be already very much alive to the need of getting the men over.

I hope that you a re going to get some vacation away from the city this summer.

Very cordially yours,

RES:C.

July 26th,1910.

The Rev. John T. Murphy,S.J.,
120 West 60th Street,
New York City.

My dear Father Murphy,

I have just received your note of July 21st,and to be here from the office of the Tax-Free Association. I hope to be able to get away from New York next week,on Thursday or Friday, to be gone for three or four weeks. I think Dr. Evans is anxious to get away also. I am not sure of Dr. Mott's plans.

I imagine there is very little more for us to do in the matter of sending the supplies,as I judge we have made as many donations as the War Department will be a file to act upon and put the supplies through. The Department seems to be already very much alive to the need of getting the men over.

I hope that you are going to get some vacation away from the city this summer.

Very cordially yours,

JHM:C.

S. McC. Cavert

GENERAL WAR-TIME COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES

612 United Charities Building, 105 East 22d Street, New York
Telephone, Gramercy 1846. Cable and Wireless, "Fedcil New York"

Branch Office at Washington, D. C., 1112 Woodward Building

July 26th, 1918.

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
156 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Speer:-

Perhaps Dr. Brown has already told you that the report presented by Dr. North concerning the status of the Committee of Six was laid on the table for two weeks, in order to give opportunity for further consideration and also to allow Bishop McDowell and yourself to be present before the action was taken. A motion was passed asking that the report as submitted by Dr. North be sent to each member of the Executive Committee in order that he might have a chance to think of it carefully, and this is being sent out in connection with the call for the next meeting of the Executive Committee on August 7th.

Mr. Bowman was present again yesterday, and I took occasion to ask Mr. Glenn to get in touch with him, which Mr. Glenn said he would be very glad to do. I think, however, that Mr. Glenn failed to do so yesterday on account of Mr. Bowman leaving rather early.

I have been going over with Mr. Tryon the possibility of securing further subscriptions from the various war commissions. He will take up with you within a day or two the situation as it now stands, and will probably suggest that you yourself write to Dr. Vance and to Dr. Gray, since we have thought that in these two cases at least a letter over your own signature might carry special weight.

The meeting of the Committee on the Financial Campaign submitted recommendations to the Executive Committee which were adopted. I enclose herewith a preliminary draft of the minutes of the meeting of the Committee.

I was sorry not to be present last Monday when you had the conference with Dr. Brown and Dr. Barbour about the camp pastor situation. Dr. Barbour reported yesterday the recommendations upon which you had agreed and the matter was referred to the Committee on Camp Neighborhoods for further action.

I think that the program which Dr. Barbour outlined is an ideal one, but I am somewhat concerned as to its practicability. In the first place, I learned from Mr. White that there is considerable doubt as to whether Mr. Keppel will be agreeable to it, and in the second place, I wonder if it might not involve our own War Commission in a good many difficulties if we should undertake to approve all camp pastors. Suppose, for example, we had approved the appointment of the camp pastor at Camp Lee who not long ago got into difficulty on the question of his loyalty. Another similar case was that of the representative of the Evangelical Synod who was excluded from Camp Funston for the same reason. If something should possibly occur after we had undertaken to approve all camp pastors it might embarrass us very much in our approaches to the War Department. I am suggesting to Dr. Barbour that in addition to sending out a communication to the various war commissions on the subject, which he is already doing, a meeting of the Committee on Camp Neighborhoods be called on the afternoon of August 7th, the same day on which the next meeting of the Executive Committee will be held.

With warm regards, I remain

Faithfully yours,

Samuel McCrea Cavert

Assistant Secretary.

SMC:P

Signed in Mr. Cavert's absence.

Harold H. Tryon

GENERAL WAR-TIME COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES

612 United Charities Building, 105 East 22d Street, New York
Telephone, Gramercy 1846. Cable and Wireless, "Fedcil New York"

Branch Office at Washington, D. C., 1112 Woodward Building

July 27, 1918

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
156 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Speer:-

The next meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on Wednesday, August 7, at 10 A.M., at 105 East 22d Street, New York City. The meeting will be held in the Trustees' Room on the 9th floor.

Enclosed is a copy of a report submitted at the meeting of the Executive Committee on July 24 by a special committee appointed to consider the status of the Committee of Six in its relationship to the representative agencies of the churches. In the absence of Bishop McDowell and Dr. Speer, and in order to give opportunity for careful consideration, action upon this report was deferred until the next meeting.

In view of the importance of this and other matters to be considered, we trust your organization will not fail to be represented at the meeting.

Faithfully yours,

Harold H. Tryon

Assistant Secretary

REPORT ON THE COMMITTEE OF SIX

In view of questions which have arisen concerning the work of the Committee of Six, and the way in which it might affect the work of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches and the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, the Executive Committee of the General War-Time Commission, at a meeting on July 10th, referred the matter to a committee consisting of Bishop W. F. McDowell, Rev. William Adams Brown, Rev. Frank Mason North, Rev. C. A. Barbour and Dr. Robert E. Speer, with a request to report at a later date with regard to the Committee of Six and its relationships to the representative agencies of the churches.

This committee submitted the following report to the Executive Committee on July 24th, but in the absence of Bishop McDowell and Dr. Speer, and in order to give opportunity for careful consideration, it was voted that copies of the report be sent to the members of the Executive Committee and that further consideration of the matter be deferred until the next meeting on August 7th.

- - - - - - - - - -

1. It seems to the Committee both appropriate and inevitable, at this time of need for the harmonious coordination of all forces in our national life, that all agencies, political and religious, should seek to act as far as possible in harmonious support of the Government and in the promotion of the moral and religious interests of the army and that there should be some such method as a small informal committee provided for bringing together the views of the various religious bodies and securing the good effect of cooperative action in matters of common interest and agreement.

2. Such a small Committee, in our judgment, should be simply such an informal and unofficial body as is defined in the resolution of the Committee of Six adopted at its meeting in Washington and should serve merely as an advisory committee to bring together when necessary and as far as it should be able to do so the views of the different religious elements represented. The resolution referred to is as follows:

"The Committee of Six is composed of the following members of the larger bodies interested in the religious welfare of the men in the Army and Navy, namely: Reverend John J. Burke, C.S.P., Chairman of the Committee on Special War Activities, National Catholic War Council; Reverend William Adams Brown, D.D., Secretary of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches; Colonel Harry Cutler, Chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board for Soldiers and Sailors in the United States Army and Navy; John R. Mott, General Secretary of the National War Council of the Y.M.C.A; Right Reverend James DeWolf Perry, member of the Executive Committee of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches, and Robert E. Speer, Chairman of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches.

"The Committee has been designated under the Secretary of War

as an Advisory Committee to confer with the Government on matters relating to the religious interests of the Army. It is understood that the functions of the committee are purely unofficial and advisory, and that the organizations to which members belong and all other organizations having similar interests are in no wise committed by action of the Committee. All such organizations are free to fulfill their own functions and to make their own representations to the Government. This Committee will confer from time to time as may be found desirable, and may be called for consultation at any time by the Secretary of War."

3. Such a Committee, however, should not attempt to act or speak officially for the various religious agencies of the nation, which have their own methods and forms both of public utterance and of communication with the Government, which they are unable to transfer to any other agency. And the members of the War-Time Commission who are members of the Committee of Six are requested to make clear to the Third Assistant Secretary of War the conviction of this Commission that its representations to the War Department must be made through its own officers and representatives directly and that no other agency is in a position to speak for it.

4. So far as the members of the War-Time Commission who are members of the Committee are concerned, it is clear that closest cooperation both in thinking and action between them and the representatives of the Commission and the Federal Council at Washington will be necessary in order to avoid crossing of lines or action on insufficient information.

RECEIVED
AUG 7 1918
Mr. Speer

John J. Burke

The Committee of Six

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS AND MORAL ACTIVITIES IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

CHAIRMAN
REV. JOHN J. BURKE, C.S.P.
932 Fourteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN, D.D.
5 East Twenty-second Street
New York City

COL. HARRY CUTLER
7 Eddy Street
Providence, R. I.

MR. JOHN R. MOTT
347 Madison Avenue
New York City

REV. JAMES DE WOLF PERRY
14 Wall Street
New York City

are of Morgan, Harjes & Co.
31 Boulevard Haussmann
Paris, France

MR. ROBERT E. SPEER
5 East Twenty-second Street
New York City

War Time Commission
RECEIVED
AUG 2 1918

Referred to.....
Answered by.....
Contents noted by.....

Co-operating with Army and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

General Office of Committee:
347 Madison Avenue, New York City

August 1, 1918.

Mr. Robert E. Speer,

105 East 22nd Street,

New York.

Dear Mr. Speer:

On account of the impossibility of getting the members of the Committee together this week, I find it necessary to postpone calling a meeting of the Committee of Six.

There is no immediate need of a meeting, except the fact that we ought to take up for consideration as early as possible the question of apportionment and placement of chaplains.

I would ask you to keep me in touch with your movements for the latter part of August and the first part of September. This is important because at any time we may be called into consultation by the War Department.

I take pleasure in adding that yesterday I received word that all the recommendations of the Committee of Six with regard to the Training School for Chaplains have been approved, and will be put into effect. This was simply a verbal message to me, and later I expect to receive a written report which I will take pleasure in forwarding to you.

I feel that the Committee has ground for being pleased with the success of its activity in this regard.

Very sincerely yours,

John J. Burke C.S.P.
CHAIRMAN.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
G.H.Q. Chaplains' Office

July 18, 1918.

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
612 United Charities Building,
105 East 22nd Street,
New York City, N. Y., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Speer:

I failed to keep my promise made in my last letter that I would write you on my trip North. I reckoned without my host. Neither time nor opportunity were given me to do anything except focus my whole attention on my immediate duty. All I can do now is to say that I shall write as fully as I can the moment I can get a continuous space of time. I have promised Dr. Macfarland to write him a message which I believe he purposes to cable.

Yours very faithfully,

(signed) C.H. Brent.

CHB-JNB

C.H. Brent
Chaplain

AMERICAN SCENIC AND HISTORIC SOCIETY
Exec. Secretary's Office

RECEIVED

JUL 7 1914

Mr. Speer

July 16, 1914.

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
Six Mothers Theological Seminary,
Ten East 22nd Street,
New York City, N. Y., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Speer:

I believe we have my pamphlet made in my last letter that I would write you on my daily work. I received with my letter the opportunity was given me to do an urgent work, I took up this attention on my immediate duty. All I can do is to say that I shall write as fully as I can for some I am just continuous place of time. I have printed Dr. Secretary to write the a message which I believe is purposes to public.

Yours very truly,

(signed) W. Y. Yen.

Encl.

Rev. Yen
Shanghai

C. H. Brent

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
G. H. Q. Chaplains' Office

July 6, 1918.

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
612 United Chairities Building,
105 East 22d Street,
New York, N. Y., U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Speer:

I am afraid you know more about the Episcopal newspapers than I do. I have seen only three or four copies in the course of six months, and am ignorant of what they are saying. I should be glad, if I wrote distinctively for publication, to put any matter of general interest into your hands. Now that I am an Army officer, everything that I do write has to go through the hands of the Intelligence Department before it can be published. I sincerely hope that personal friends will not quote from my private letters. It may be that some things are published which I wrote months ago, and it is to those you are referring - for instance, the pastoral letter to my own diocese and an article on the question of our dead soldiers which was written for the Saturday Evening Post.

I have just been talking with Dr. Macfarland, who has said the same thing as you, and I have explained to him as I am now explaining to you just what the situation is. You will have received our representatives long before this reaches you. They will, I am sure, throw light on many subjects which are perhaps only partially clear to you. On the other hand, your bulletins and papers, as well as Dr. Macfarland's personal knowledge of affairs at home, have enabled us to get in touch with your end of things. As you know, I have not a sectarian mind, and to do things in a catholic way is my purpose now and always. It occurs to me that I might give to the press, Protestant and Catholic, some such message as you suggest. My difficulty at the present time is to do anything except the duty of the moment, which results in long days and short nights, with a still incomplete fulfillment of what is required.

I took my oath of office as Major and Chaplain in the National Army on July 4th, in our G.H.Q. Chapel. As you are aware, I have questioned the desirability of my accepting a commission, but in that the validity of my position and acts might be questioned, I have acquiesced.

I cannot call this anything more than an acknowledgment of your letter. I shall hope to write you more at length on my way north to Lord Milner's conference next week.

Yours very faithfully,

(signed) C. H. Brent

(C.H. Brent)
Senior G.H.Q. Chaplain

CHB-JNB

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
G. H. Q. Chaplain's Office

July 6, 1918.

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
The United Christian Building,
105 East 22nd Street,
New York, N. Y., U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Speer:

I am afraid you know more about the Typhoid newspapers than I do. I have seen only three or four copies in the course of six months, and am ignorant of what they are saying. I should be glad, if I wrote distinctively for publication, to put any matter of general interest into your hands. Now that I am an Army officer, everything that I do writes has to go through the hands of the Intelligence Department before it can be published. I sincerely hope that personal friends will not quote from my private letters. It may be that some things are published which I wrote months ago, and to us to those you are referring - for instance, the pastoral letter to my own diocese and an article on the question of our load soldiers which was written for the Saturday Evening Post.

I have just been talking with Dr. Mackenzie, who has said the same thing as you, and I have explained to him as I am now explaining to you just what the situation is. You will have received our representatives long before this reaches you. They will, I am sure, throw light on many subjects which are perhaps only partially clear to you. On the other hand, your bulletins and papers, as well as Dr. Mackenzie's personal knowledge of affairs at home, have enabled us to get in touch with your end of things. As you know, I have not a secretaries and to do things in a catholic way is my purpose now and always. It occurs to me that I might give to the press, Protestant and Catholic, some small message as you suggest. My difficulty at the present time is to do anything except the duty of the moment, which results in long days and short nights, with a still incomplete fulfillment of what is required.

I took my oath of office as Major and Chaplain in the National Army on July 4th, in our G.H.Q. Chapel. As you are aware, I have questioned the desirability of my accepting a commission, but in that the validity of my position and acts might be questioned, I have acquiesced.

I cannot call this anything more than an acknowledgment of your letter. I shall hope to write you more at length on my way north to Lord Kilmer's conference next week.

Yours very faithfully,

(signed) O. H. Brent

(O.H. Brent)
Senior G.H.Q. Chaplain

OHB-JMB

August 10th, 1918.

The Rev. John J. Burke, C.S.P.
120 West 60th St.,
N.Y.City.

My dear Father Burke,

Your letter of August 1st was received just after Mr. Speer had left for his vacation, but same will be placed on his desk awaiting his return in September. His address for this month is C/o Herbert S.Little, Diamond Pond, Colebrook, New Hampshire.

Very faithfully yours,

Secretary to Mr. Speer.

MS

John J. Caldwell

COPY

THE COMMITTEE OF SIX

347 Madison Ave.,
New York City.
August 13, 1918.

Robert E. Speer, Esq.,
105 East 22nd Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Speer:-

At the request of Father Burke, I am sending you herewith a copy of a portion of a report which he has just received from Bishop Brent. The copy is particularly interesting in view of the recent report of the Committee to the Government.

Very respectfully yours,

John J. Caldwell

Secretary

Encl.

COPY

THE COMMITTEE OF 100

147 Madison Ave.,
New York City,
August 15, 1961.

Robert A. Speer, Esq.,
102 East 40th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Speer:-

At the request of Oscar Ames, I am sending you herewith a copy of a portion of a report which he has just received from Bloomingdale's. The copy is particularly interesting in view of the recent report of the Committee to the Government.

Very respectfully yours,

John J. Nilwil

Secretary

Incl.

COPY

EXCERPT FROM CHAPLAIN BRENT'S LETTER TO MR. FOSDICK, July 16, 1918.

"So far as the Chaplains' situation is concerned, we are still waiting on America to provide us with adequate numbers. The quality of those who have been sent to us thus far has been good.

"We find, among the majority of men who have attended the Chaplains' School in America, a critical spirit. Their judgment is that it does not fit the case. One man, speaking for all who were with him at the time that he himself was there, said that it was a sheer waste of time, and that the one thing which they felt was of value was that they were given an opportunity to develop the spirit of brotherhood. My feeling is that instruction in the School should be given by men who have had actual experience in France and know the needs here. I do not believe that anyone else is capable of preparing men for such extraordinary conditions and unwonted work. We have to face, not a theory, but a condition. Just as in other departments of the service, men, who have proved themselves here are sent back to America to instruct. So should it be in the matter of the Chaplains.

"I hope that Chaplains Doherty and Rollins will throw some light on this matter. I wrote a long time ago to Chaplain Pruden for information but have as yet received no reply. Judging from the curriculum that was presented to me by a Chaplain who had attended, I could not help feeling that academic theory was the basis on which it had been shaped, and that it would tend to develop a rather militaristic conception of the Chaplains' work. I am not saying this in criticism of those who were responsible for it, inasmuch as without practical knowledge of affairs it would be impossible for any one to do otherwise. Now that the situation is known, the necessary changes should be made.

"In our School, which is slowly taking shape, the subjects for instruction and discussion are at present as follows:

1. The Y.M.C.A.
2. The Red Cross
3. The Knights of Columbus
4. A General View of Welfare Organizations
5. The French Army
6. Care and Burial of the Dead
7. Front Line Work
8. The Chaplain as a Leader of Men
9. Hospital Work
10. The Venereal Problem in France
11. Chaplains' Reports; Their Nature and How Made. Army orders with reference to Chaplains' work.
12. The Chaplain as the Line Officers Know Him
13. The Geography of France.

Again we feel that there must be a distinctly religious atmosphere, where "Interdenominationalism" will be the watchword, so that no one will be subjected to the proselyting spirit. One of the great gratifications in my work thus far is that I have seen no symptom of it. We have had forty-nine Chaplains at the School at one time, and their life during the week they were together was such as to leave a lasting impression on the mind of each one of them. I think they went away happy and inspired to their work."

EXTRACT FROM CHAPLAIN [illegible]'S LETTER TO MR. ROBSON, DATED 16, 1919.

"So far as the Chaplains' situation is concerned, we are still working on lines to provide us with adequate numbers. The quality of those who have been sent to us thus far has been good.

"We find, among the majority, of men who have attended the Chaplains' school in America, a critical spirit. Their judgment is that it does not fit the case. One man, speaking for all who were with him at the time that he himself was there, said that it was a sheer waste of time, and that the one thing which they felt was of value was that they were given an opportunity to develop the spirit of brotherhood. My feeling is that instruction in the school should be given by men who have had actual experience in France and know the needs here. I do not believe that anyone else is capable of preparing men for such extraordinary conditions and unwonted work. We have to face, not a theory, but a condition. Just as in other departments of the service, men who have proved themselves here are sent back to America to instruct, so should it be in the matter of the Chaplains.

"I hope that Chaplains Doherty and Mullins will throw some light on this matter. I wrote a long time ago to Chaplain Brown for information but have as yet received no reply. Judging from the suggestions that was suggested to me by a Chaplain who had attended, I could not help feeling that academic theory was the basis on which it had been shaped, and that it would need to develop a rather militaristic conception of the Chaplains' work. I am not saying this in criticism of those who were responsible for it, inasmuch as without practical knowledge of affairs it would be impossible for any one to do otherwise. Now that the situation is known, the necessary changes should be made.

"In our School, which is slowly taking shape, the subjects for instruction and discussion are at present as follows:

1. The Y.M.C.A.
2. The Red Cross
3. The Knights of Columbus
4. A General View of Welfare Organizations
5. The French Army
6. Care and burial of the Dead
7. Front Line Work
8. The Chaplain as a Leader of Men
9. Hospital Work
10. The General Problem in France
11. Chaplains' Reports; Their Nature and How Made. Army orders with reference to Chaplains' work.
12. The Chaplain as the Line Officers Know Him
13. The Geography of France.

"Again we feel that there must be a distinctly religious department, where "interdenominationalism" will be the watchword, so that no one will be subjected to the proselytizing spirit. One of the great justifications in my work thus far is that I have seen no system of it. We have had forty-nine Chaplains at the school at one time, and their life during the week they were together was such as to leave a lasting impression on the mind of each one of them. I think they went away happy and inspired to their work."

John J Burke

Copied

August 13, 1918.

Robert E. Speer, Esq.,
105 East 22nd Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Speer:

I thought it would be possible to submit the enclosed communication at a meeting of our Committee, but since we will not be able to meet in a couple of weeks, I enclose the copy so that you may be kept in touch with the communications I receive from the War Department.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) John J. Burke, C.S.P.

Chairman.

per K.F.S.

Encl.

WAR DEPARTMENT
The Adjutant General's Office
- - -

MEMORANDUM
for the
Third Assistant Secretary of War

With reference to the attached copy of a proposed bill presented to the Third Assistant Secretary of War and the Committee of Six by Chaplain A. A. Pruden, C.A.C., U. S. Army, Commandant of the Training School for Chaplains and Approved Chaplain Candidates at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, upon the recent visit of the Third Assistant Secretary of War and the Committee of Six to the school:

The proposed bill reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

1. That there is hereby created a Corps of Chaplains in the United States Army.

2. That the Corps of Chaplains shall consist of all the chaplains who are now, orall who may hereafter be , authorized by law.

3. That the officers of the Corps of Chaplains shall have the same proportionate rank, pay and allowances, grade for grade, as are now, or may hereafter be authorized for the officers of the Medical Corps, and shall be promoted by senority from the next lower grade.

4. That the provisions of this act shall apply to the chaplains of the National Guard and the National Army while in the Federal service, each being given their due proportion in each grade.

5. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed."

This subject has received much previous consideration. On February 6th, 1918, The Adjutant General of the Army presented a memorandum on this subject along with other parts. That part of the memorandum referring to the promotion of chaplains and the creation of a Corps of Chaplains read as follows:

"3. The organization of the chaplains into a corps of chaplains under the Secretary of War after the fashion of the Medical Corps, with such determination of status and subject to direction by a Chaplain General or Chaplain in Chief as will secure the most efficient distribution in the whole corps of chaplains:

Under existing orders chaplains are appointed with the rank of first lieutenant, and after seven years' service they automatically are promoted to the grade of captain, and after ten years' service, the grade of captain, promotion is made by selection to the grade of major when a vacancy occurs. In the National Army, therefore, all chaplains have the rank of first lieutenant.

Rank in the Army goes with command. As a line officer secures an increase in rank, his appropriate command of enlisted men increases in numbers and he becomes further removed from the individual enlisted men. A colonel commands his regiment through the majors, they in turn command their battalions through their captains, who, in turn, command the companies through their subordinate officers. While in the case of chaplains, their relations to the enlisted men are always the same. Their duties and audiences and their relation thereto are the same regardless of what rank may be given them. Any increase of rank simply removes them one step further from the enlisted men, and gives them no change inresponsibility; anything more than an honorary rank of one grade complicates the situation. There should be just one grade; that of chaplain, and much increase of pay as may be found desirable for increase in length of service, with absolutely no change of rank.

Under the proposed legislation giving increase in rank in the National Army, we may assume, for instance, that one chaplain in a division is a colonel, it will then be seen that there is no possibility whatever of his exercising any of the duties of command that pertain to the rank. The other eleven chaplains of the division may be Rabbis, Catholic Priests and others; the Chaplain Colonel can have normally no administrative duties which would place him over them. Each one has his special duty to perform, not under the ranking chaplain of the division, but under the division commander. To give these chaplains varying grades of rank would only be warranted by an increase in administrative duties; but they have no such increase, and if they attempted to assume the functions of the increased rank, as many probably would do, it would tend to create confusion, inefficiency and religious discord in the service. Under normal circumstances they are regimental officers just as anyother officer of the regiment, and there is no more occasion for their having a corps or organization for the National Army than there is for having a corps organization of captains or lieutenants of a regiment. Their duties are and should be performed under the direction of their commanding officers.

The appointment of a Chaplain General or Chaplain in Chief to act independently as the head of a bureau under the Secretary of War is believed to be inadvisable. It is thought that it would further complicate an already complicated problem, and would add needless machinery to what is already adequately provided for. Suppose Father ----, a distinguished Roman Catholic, was selected for Chaplain in Chief (and with the large denominational apportionment allowed to this church, it could reasonably expect such a selection), or suppose Reverend Doctor -----, a Presbyterian was elected, or Rabbi------,a distinguished Hebrew, what would be the effect on the chaplains as a whole and the country at Large? It would probably result in the detail of a Chaplain in Chief with a cabinet consisting of representatives from each of the other principal denominations with a continuous struggle for representation by every sect in the country not already represented, which is obviously exceedingly undesirable. In the absence of a recognized state religion, therefore, it is believed, that the difference of practice

and belief among the sects, would render it undesirable to appoint a Chaplain General or Chaplain in Chief to exercise authority over the various sects and denominations represented and it is thought this would bring the religious controversies of the denominations into the War Department to complicate the chaplain situation. After appointment the chaplains are under the direct supervision of their commanding officers under whom they perform their duties. They are also under the supervision of the Inspector General's Department. It would appear, therefore, that additional supervision is unnecessary and would only complicate the problem, and in view of General Pershing's recent recommendations, legislation has been recommended and is now pending to increase the number of chaplains, authorized to one for each twelve hundred men." The memorandum was approved by the Secretary of War on February 11, 1918.

This legislation has become a law, and chaplains are now being rapidly supplied to our forces both at home and abroad.

On February 13, 1918, the Chief of Staff directed the drafting of a bill providing for the promotion of chaplains, and a copy of the bill as drafted by the War Plans Division of the General Staff is hereto attached. This bill was approved in March, 1918, by the Acting Secretary of War, who transmitted a draft of the bill to the Chairman of the Military Affairs ~~xxxx~~ Committee of the Senate requesting his assistance in securing a speedy passage of the bill. The bill has never been introduced in either house or Congress, but a bill providing for the increase in the number of chaplains to one for each twelve hundred officers and men in the military service has become a law. The bill approved by the Acting Secretary of War provided for an increase in the number of captains and majors allowed, but provided no rank higher than that of lieutenant colonel, and made no provision for a corps of chaplains.

The proposed bill presented by Chaplain Pruden makes no limit to the rank that may be held by chaplains, and would undoubtedly result in the appointment of colonels and probably of generals. If the legislation which has been advocated in Congress for the Medical Corps because a law, and if the bill creating a corps of chaplains becomes a law there will undoubtedly be general officers among the chaplains. To give to the chaplains the same proportionate rank, pay and allowances, grade for grade, as are now, or may hereafter be provided for the officers of the Medical Corps would give rise in wordly minds to the suspicion that the authors of the bill were more interested in temperal than in spiritual things. It is confidently believed that if this aspect is presented to them they will be first to request its withdrawal.

It is desired to emphasize the fact that a chaplain is a regimental officer and should at all times be directly responsible to the regimental or other line commander.

There already exists in the War Department in organizatio n fully compentent to do justice to the legitimate claims of the chaplains and to meet and serve promptly and efficiently all questions arising in relation to them.

(Signed) H. P. McCain.

The Adjutant General.

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE APPOINTMENT AND ESTABLISHMENT OF GRADES OF CHAPLAINS FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that, the President may appoint for service during the present emergency chaplains for the United States Army at the rate of not to exceed, including chaplains now in service, one for every one thousand two hundred enlisted men. Not more than four-tenths of the total number of chaplains shall be appointed or promoted to grades above that of First Lieutenant; not more than one-tenth to grade above that of Captain; not more than one-fortieth to grade above that of Major; and none to a grade above that of Lieutenant Colonel; Provided, not more than one-third of the appointments to meet the increase in number due to this act may be appointed in grades higher than First Lieutenant, if the proportions above established be not exceeded. Provided further, that chaplains shall have the rank (without command) pay and allowances of the grades to which appointed or promoted and shall possess the qualifications now required by law. Provided further, that to complete the above established organization and to maintain it hereafter, chaplains may be promoted as now provided by law, or for specially meritorious service in the field upon the recommendation of immediate commanding officers approved ~~by law, or for~~ through regular military channels; and such latter system of promotion shall apply to chaplains now in the service as well as to those appointed hereunder. Nothing in this act shall cause the chaplains now in the regular army to vacate their permanent commissions therein.

May I request your assistance in securing a speedy passage of the bill?

Respectfully,

(Signed) Benedict Crowell,

Acting Secretary of War.

August 22nd, 1918

Reverend John J. Burke,
120 W. 60th St.,
New York City.

My dear Father Burke:

I have been in France for nearly two weeks and have had opportunity in that time for careful observation of military conditions, especially as regards the chaplains' service; also for four days' conference and work with Bishop Brent, two of which were spent at General Headquarters. In this time I have been able to gain a very clear impression of the effect of the order taking the insignia of rank from the chaplains, and the reason for it. The occasion for the order in the first instance was a suggestion from Bishop Brent himself, as we surmised, and as he was more than glad to have published. The purpose of his suggestion was to exalt the position and the mission of the chaplain. To use his words, it gave to the Chaplains and the Generals alone the privilege of wearing their distinctive insignia on the shoulder strap without an additional insignia denoting the branch of service on the collar. By application it made the chaplains the spiritual generals of the army, free from all the disadvantages of inferior rank and charged with the commission which would necessarily command respect and following. Again, Bishop Brent argued that the chaplain is in the army for one purpose alone, and that he is made more conscious of this by the insignia which symbolizes the gospel to which he bears witness. I presented as clearly and forceful as I could the argument of the Chaplain Pruden and the subsequent discussion at the meeting of the Committee of Six. Bishop Brent's answer to the argument was that Chaplain Pruden's contention had been disproved by actual experience in the army; the removal of the chaplains' insignia has not hindered, but has helped to maintain his right relations with

August 22nd, 1919

[illegible] John J. Pershing,
[illegible], U.S.A.,
[illegible] York City.

[illegible] General Pershing:

I have been in France for nearly two years and have yet to [illegible] in that time for several occasions of military conditions, especially [illegible] regards the chaplains' service and also for long days' journeys and work [illegible] among men, any of which were doubtful conditions. In this [illegible] I have been able to gain a very clear appreciation of the effect of the [illegible] the insignia of rank from the chaplains, and the reason for it. The co[illegible] for the order is the first impression one a suggestion from Army headquarters, so we understand, and we be one more time glad to have positions. The [illegible] of his suggestion was to avoid the position and the relations of the chaplains. As was his words, it gives to the chaplains far the opportunity along the [illegible] of wearing their distinctive insignia on the shoulder strap without [illegible] insignia excepting the branch of service on the collar. By appli[illegible] to wear the chaplains the spiritual guardians of the army, free from all [illegible] of inferior rank and charged with the consultation which would [illegible] personal respect and influence. Again, Gibson Green argued that the [illegible] is in the army for one purpose alone, and that he is made more conscious [illegible] by the insignia which specifically the proper to which he bears witness. [illegible] as clearly and forceful as I could the argument of the chaplain [illegible] and the subsequent discussion at the meeting of the Committee of six. [illegible] answer to the argument was that Chaplain Frohm's nomination [illegible] disapproved by actual experience in the army, the removal of the chaplains' [illegible] has not bickered, but has helped to maintain the right relations with

his fellow officers, and on the other ~~had~~ hand has commanded increased respect on the part of enlisted men. In my conversation with many soldiers of the A. E. F. this opinion has been confirmed. Men of many divisions have assured me that the chaplain of the right sort has come nearer to them, without, than with, his insignia of rank. The question, so far as the army in France is concerned, has been practically decided, and as one member of the Committee of Six I assent gladly to the decision and recommend the endorsement of the order by the Committee.

The matter of most pressing importance ~~with~~ which Bishop Brent and I have discussed is the proper agency for the appointment and organization of chaplains inthe United States. The organization in the A.E.F. resulting from the creation of the Headquarters Chaplains' Office is rapidly approaching completion, and, so far as I can see, perfection. The need of a similar office in Washington and a parallel organization throughout America, is keenly felt by Bishop Brent and his colleagues. Indeed, the absence of centralized authority and prompt executive action is causing great distress to them and damage to the work. Instances of this are constantly recurring. I have taken it upon myself quite unofficially and not as a member of the Committee, to recommend to General Pershing that he ask for the immediate appointment of an executive organization in Washington similar to that of the G.H.Q. CHaplains' Office. Personally, I believe that we shall be in a far stronger position if Bishop Brent himself were made Senior Chaplain of the whole American Army in the United States, as well as in the A.E.F. Under his direction the chaplains of Divisions in America could be so ~~xxx~~ ~~xanged~~ organized as to be already prepared and trained for the system which they find on their arrival in France. If this suggestion~~x~~ commends itself to the Committee of Six I shall be glad to be notified by cable in order that recommendations made on the two sides of the water need not conflict.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) John DeWolf Perry.

[illegible] relief officers, and on the other the concerted interest taken on the [illegible] of qualified men. In my conversation with many soldiers of the A. E. F. this [illegible] has been confirmed. But of many divisions have assured me that the compl[illegible] of the right sort has come easier to them, without, then also, his analysis [illegible] work. The question, so far as the army in France is concerned, has been practically settled, and in one member of the committee of six I assert finally to the [illegible] and recommend the endorsement of the order by the committee.

The matter of most pressing importance with which [illegible] and I have discussed is the proper agency for the appointment and organiza[illegible] of employes in the United States. The organization in the A.E.F. resulting [illegible] the creation of the Commissioner Relations' office is rapidly becoming [illegible] problem, and, so far as I see my personally, the men of a similar office [illegible] Washington and a parallel organization in the country generally, is vastly more [illegible] than any other and the colleagues. Indeed, the absence of centralized authority [illegible] prompt executive action is causing great disturbance to some and damage to the [illegible]. Instances of this are constantly occurring. I have taken it upon myself [illegible] unofficially and not as a member of the committee, to recommend to General [illegible] that he see to the immediate appointment of an authority organization [illegible] Washington similar to that of the Relations Commissioner's office. Personally, I be[illegible] that we shall be in a far stronger position if strong efforts were made [illegible] Dominion of the whole American army in the United States, as well as in the [illegible]. Under his direction the complaints of Divisions in America could be no more [illegible] organized as to be already prepared and trained for the system which they [illegible] on their arrival in France. If this suggestion commends itself to the committee of six I shall be glad to be notified by cable in order that recommendations [illegible] on the two sides of the water need not conflict.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) John Davis Ewing.

John J. Burke

RECEIVED

AUG 27 1918

Mr. Speer

Copy

THE COMMITTEE OF SIX

August 23, 1918.

Mr Robert E. Speer
105 East 22nd Street
New York City

Dear Mr Speer:

I am sending you enlosed,, first, a copy of a letter received from Secretary Baker, giving his conclusion with regard to the Report of the Committee of Six. This letter, unfortunately, was delayed in transit and did not reach me until a few days ago. I am also enclosing copy of the Report of the Adjutant General, approved by Secretary Baker, on the Report of the Committee of Six. I am sure you will find these documents interesting; they show the further necessity of a meeting of the Committee of Six as soon as possible. I hope that we will be able to meet shortly after September 1st, as there are many urgent questions for us to take up.

I enclose also copy of a letter which I have just received from Bishop Brent. You will notice that Bishop Brent has a better opinion of the work of the Training School ~~of~~ for Chaplains, due, evidently, to later information. This matter also must be taken up by the Committee.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) John J.Burke. C.S.P.

Chairman.

B.S.

Encl. 3.

August 25, 1970.

Mr. Robert A. Speer,
[illegible] East 42nd Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Speer:

I am sending you enclosed, first, a copy of a letter received from yesterday's mail, giving the resolution which appeared in the Report of the Committee of [illegible]. This letter, unfortunately, was addressed to Senator [illegible] and not to me. I am glad to see that the Senate has adopted a [illegible] resolution, and I am also glad to see the Report of the Committee, according to [illegible] Senator, on the [illegible] of the Committee of [illegible]. I am also glad that Dean Lacombe is retiring; very soon the Center [illegible] is a building of the Community. It has [illegible] possibility. I have [illegible] we will be able to [illegible] Center [illegible], as [illegible] are [illegible] questions for us to look at.

I wrote [illegible] of a letter which I have just received from Lucas Ferrer. You will notice that Mr. [illegible] seems not a [illegible] quality of the work of [illegible] Teaching [illegible] Department, but, evidently, to have [illegible]. This letter also seems to [illegible] my [illegible].

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) John [illegible]

Chairman.

J.W.

Encl. 4.

Copy

WAR DEPARTMENT

Washington, D.

22 July

1918.

My dear Father Burke:-

I am very much indebted to you and to your associates for the careful report made by the Committee of Six upon the Training School for Chaplains at Camp Zachary Taylor.

I have read this with the greatest of interest and am taking up with the Adjutant General the recommendations which you make regarding the work of the school.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

(signed) Newton D. Baker,

Secretary of War.

Rev. JOHN J. BURKE, C.S.P.

347 Madison Avenue,

New York City.

IMC

COPY

WAR DEPARTMENT

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

Memorandum
for the
Third Assistant Secretary of War

July 25, 1918.

There is attached hereto a copy of the official report of The Committee of Six to the Secretary of War on the Training School for Chaplains and Approved Chaplain Candidates at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. The report is the result of the observation made by the Committee of Six upon their recent visit of inspection to the Training School on July 3, 1918, which has been referred to The Adjutant General of the Army for comment.

This report has received careful consideration in this office, and it is my opinion that the observations made by The Committee and their recommendations are of great benefit and if adopted, as they should be, will materially increase the efficiency of the Training School. This Committee made up of eminent church officials, is particularly well qualified to inspect and make suggestions relative to the operation of the school, and it is my opinion that the visits of inspection should be made from time to time in order to further increase its efficiency.

I fully concur with the opinion of The Committee that it is far better to send all chaplain applicants, when practicable, to the Training School for Chaplains. It is obvious that an examining board cannot in the short lenght of time in which a candidate appears before the board form a complete opinion as to his mental, moral and physical qualifications for appointment as chaplain. It was for this reason that the Training School for Chaplains and Approved Chaplain Candidates was established. It has been necessary to appoint some especially well qualified ministers since the establishment of the School without taking the course at the school. This was done in order to fill a pressing need for chaplains, but the

MEMORANDUM

THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE

MEMORANDUM
for the
Under Secretary of War

July 25, 1919.

There is enclosed herewith a copy of the official report of the Commission to the Secretary of War on the training school for officers and over-seas Quartermasters at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. The report is the result of an observation made by the Commission of the usual brief recent visit of inspection to the training school on July 4, 1919, which was been referred to the Chief Quartermaster of the Army for comment.

This report has received careful consideration in this office, and it is the opinion that the observations made by the Committee and their recommendations are of great benefit and if adopted, as they should be, will materially increase the efficiency of the training school. This committee made up of experienced officials, is peculiarly well qualified to report and make suggestions relative to the operation of the school, and it is my opinion that the adoption of recommendations should be made in order to further increase the efficiency.

I fully concur with the opinion of the Committee that it is far better and all concerned, more practicable, to the training school for Quartermasters. It is serious that an examining board should in the short length of time which a candidate spends before the board form a complete opinion as to his mental and physical qualifications for appointment as officers. It was for reason that the training school for officers was approved Chapter 7 Article 3 Regulations. It has been necessary to appoint some especially well qualified officers since the establishment of the School without making the course at the school. This was done in order to fill a pressing need for officers, but the

vacancies in the chaplaincy are now being rapidly filled, and it is the policy of this office, in so far as it is practicable, to send all future applicants to the school for a period of observation and training just as line officers are sent to training schools. The War Department has found that by conducting training schools where candidates are under close observation that a more efficient class ofofficers is obtained, and since our desire is to obtain the most efficient ministers and prepare them for chaplains, this training school is regarded, as the Committee states, "An indispensable agency for securing the proper selection and promoting the fitness of chaplain candidates for service in the Army". As stated by The Committee of Six, it is appreciated that the present course of five weeks is none too long, but considering the need for chaplains for immediate service, I concur in the recommendations of The Committee that the course be not extended at this time.

With reference to retaining the Training School in its present quarters, which are on the outskirts of the camp, and which are well located for the school it is recommended that the school be retained in its present quarters if possible. It is appreciated that if a permanent location is not secured, the efficiency of the school will be much distrubed by changing quarters.

The recommendation that the lecture period of one hour be shortened to a fifty minute period is concurred in.

The recommendation that there be introduced into the course, instruction governing the work of the Army and Navy commissions on Training Camp Activities; all related war activities, particularly those within the camps, such as the Y.M. C.A., Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board, etc., is most important. It is believed that there has not been the cooperation at Camp Taylor between the Training School for Chaplains and these various camp agencies that there should have been. By this, it is not meant that there has been any friction, for there has not, but it is believed that the Training School and these agencies can be of great mutual

ions in the emplacement are now being rapidly filled, and it is the policy
the office, in so far as it is practicable, to send all future applicants to
school for a period of observation and training just as line officers are sent
training schools. The War Department has found that by conducting training
in which candidates are under close observation that a more efficient class
officers is obtained, and since our aim is to obtain the most efficient mili-
y and proper case for complaint, while training school is regarded, in the
ice service, "an indispensable agency for securing the proper selection and
ining the fitness of competent candidates for service in the Army". As stated
the Committee of Six, it is appreciated that the present course of five years
s too long, but considering the need for officers for immediate service,
ur in the recommendations of the Committee that the course be not shortened
ile time.

With reference to abolishing the Training School in its present quarters,
ale on the difficulties of the duty, and which are well looked for the school
recommended that the School be retained in its present quarters if possible.
appreciated that if a permanent location is not secured, the efficiency of
ool will be much disturbed by changing quarters.

The recommendation that the instruc period of one hour be shortened to
r minute period is concurred in.

The recommendation that there be introduced into the course, instruction
ing the work of the Army and Navy commissaries in training duty activities;
ness war activities, particularly those which the cadet, such as the Y.M.
Houses of Welcome, Service Center Board, etc., is most important. It is be-
that there has not been the cooperation of duty officer between the training
for observation and those various Army agencies that have sprung up.
, it is not meant that there has been any friction, for there has not, but
believes that the Training School and these agencies can be of great mutual

benefit to each other. The recommendation that each of these organizations be requested to appoint, without any financial recompense, someone whom they consider preeminently qualified to set forth its work, its principles and plans of its organization and to answer questions regarding all phases of its work, and permit this representative to spend some time at the Training School for this purpose is concurred in. It is believed that there are at Camp Taylor with the Y.M.C.A., Knights of Columbus, and other organizations, workers who would gladly cooperate with the school faculty in this method of instruction, This matter has previously been brought to the attention of the Commanding Officer of the Training School for Chaplains and Approved Chaplain Candidates.

The recommendations that there be prepared a handbook which would include in a brief way such information, and give references to larger and more detailed books on these subjects, and which would also include a brief statement of the principal fundamental tenets of the various religious denominations, so as to give to the chaplain an intelligent understanding of the men whom he must serve of denominations other than his own, and thus enable him to extend real help in the hour of great suffering and of death, is considered an important one. It is believed that a pamphlet giving this information can be prppared at the Training School for Chaplains by the school faculty, who may call upon various denominational heads for such data as they require.

With reference to the experimental or clinical work that is recommended, it is appreciated that this is practical work of great importance. This office has recently detailed with the Depot Brigade and Replacement troops at Camp Taylor chaplains who are graduates of the Training School. These chaplains, being graduates of the school, are familiar with its aims and needs, and should be of great assistance to the School faculty in conducting groups of candidates through the camp, explaining to them the various problems with which a chaplain is confronted. This matter has been brought to the attention of the Commanding Officer of the Train-

ait to such other. The recommendation that each of these organizations be asked to appoint, without any financial recompense, someone who may be presumably qualified to see to form his work, its principles and plans of organization and to answer questions regarding all phases of its work, and in this representative to spend some time at the Training School for who is concerned in. It is believed that there are to be many for this in the..., Knights of Columbus, and other organizations, workers who within closely with the school family in this method of information. This method has already been brought to the attention of the commanding officer of the training-school for Chaplains and approved by Chaplain headquarters.

The recommendations that should be prepared a handbook which would in a brief way such information, and give references to larger and more de- books on these subjects, and which would also include a brief statement of principal fundamental tenets of the various religious communications, so as to the complicate an intelligent understanding of the man who is must serve in institutions other than his own, and make easier him to obtain real help in our of great suffering and of need. It is considered an important one. It is that a pamphlet giving this information can be prepared by the Training for Chaplains by the school family, who may call upon various denominational for such data as they require.

With reference to the educational or clinical work that is recommended, appreciated that this is practical work of great importance. This office has by detailed with the Bond Bridges and Rehabilitation Chaplains at Camp Taylor who are graduates of the Training School. These Chaplains, being graduates school, are familiar with its aims and ideals, and should be of great assis- to the School Family in connecting groups of soldiers through the camp, ing to them the various problems which within a camp is confronted. This has been brought to the attention of the commanding officer of the Trai-

ing School for Chaplains and Approved Chaplain Candidates, with the suggestion that from time to time a number of chaplains be assigned to one of the regular camp chaplains for one or two days of practical work and observation.

The recommendation that there be included on the faculty of the school a commissioned chaplain who is well experienced in social camp activities is an excellent one, and should be carried out. The recommendation that there be added to the school faculty a chaplain who has had some experience at the front has for some time received consideration in this office, and it has been the intention to make such an addition to the faculty.

The recommendation that there be included in the course a short review of the great events in our history and the fundamental principles of our government, without eliminating any of the present course, is believed to be desirable. It is the opinion of this office that this work might well be given in the form of lectures.

The Committee recommends that the military work of the school be conducted by line officers. There is at present on duty at the school a temporary second lieutenant of the Coast Artillery, who has had some years of experience in the Coast Artillery and Cavalry arms of the service. He is assisted by five Sargeants of Infantry, National Army, who are detailed at the school for the purpose of giving instrcution in Infantry drill, equitation, calisthenics, and other military instructions. As the school is increasing it may become necessary to augment the number of instructors for this branch of the instruction. With regard to the recommendation that there be equipped a light gymnasium for use in inclement weather, it is believed that the physical drills can be given indoors in the barracks occupied by the chaplain candidates. If it ~~is~~ be found that this is impracticable, it might be advisable to recommend the equipment of a gymnasium.

The Committee suggests that since the great, chief work of the chaplain is spiritual and religious, something more of the spiritual note should beincluded in the training, realizing the difficulty of this among candidates of so many differ-

[illegible] school for chaplains and approved chaplain candidates, with the suggestion [illegible] from time to time a number of chaplains be assigned to duty of the regular [illegible] chaplains for the purpose of practical work and observation.

The recommendation that there be included in the faculty of the school [illegible] considered chaplain who is well acquainted in social work activities in [illegible] and should be carried out. The recommendation that there be [illegible] to the school faculty a chaplain who has had some experience in the front [illegible] for more time received consideration in this office, and it has been the [illegible] tion of each an addition to the faculty.

The recommendation that there be included in the course a short review [illegible] the great events in the history and the fundamental principles of our govern- ment, should be included among the practical courses. It is believed to be desirable. [illegible] is the opinion of this office that this work might well be given in the form [illegible] lectures.

The Committee recommends that the military work of the school be con- [illegible] in its efforts. There is no reason to deny to the school a temporary [illegible] instructor of the Army ordinarily, who has had some years of experience in [illegible] duties and thoroughly versed in the subject. This is realized by five Sec- [illegible] of Instruction, military law, and the benefits of the school for the purpose [illegible] mission in tactics, strategy, organization, hygiene, and other mili- [illegible] instructions. As the school is instructional it may become necessary to [illegible] number of instructors for this branch of the instruction. With regard to the [illegible] recommendation that there be assigned a light cavalrymen for use in tactical wea- [illegible], it is believed that too expensive mounts can be given instructors in the [illegible] by the regular conditions. If it be found that this is impracticable, [illegible] or advisable to recommend the equipment of a [illegible].

The Committee suggests that since the great, chief work of the chaplain [illegible] and religious, something more of the moral and political [illegible] be included in the training, realizing the difficulty of this among musicians of so many diffe-

ent beliefs. Nevertheless, the fact that every candidate should cultivate that spirit should be emphasized before the whole student body and it further recommends that some little additional time be allowed the candidate for personal religious exercises, prayer, reading the scriptures, etc., each day, and the same should be entered as an integral part of the school. This recommendation is concurred in.

The Committee states that books describing the work of chaplains who have served during the present war are now quite numerous. A bibliography of this kind should be complied and distributed to the students for the work and spiritual experiences of such chaplains will be of great value to the chaplain candidates. The Commanding Officer of the Training School for Chaplains and Approved Chaplain Candidates has sufficient funds to cover the adding of desirable books to the school library. Such books would be of great importance to chaplain candidates in their professional studies, and a library containing a sufficient number of such publications should be maintained at the school.

The Committee further recommends that the last day, or one of the last days of each session of the school be a day of prayer, or spiritual retreat for all candidates, the different religious bodies to meet separately or together according to their own rules. The Committee believes that nothing would do so much to have the students bring home to themselves the work of the school, and that nothing would so promote serious determination to fulfill the great mission on which they are sent. As the course of the school is necessarily short, and the training is intensive, the chaplain candidates have little time for reflection, and it is believed that a day of prayer or spiritual retreat would be most fitting.

(Signed) H.P. MCCain
The Adjutant General.

Approved:

Baker, July 29, 1918.

to polite. Nevertheless, the fact that every candidate should cultivate the spirit should be emphasized before the whole student body and it further recommends that some little additional time be allowed the pupils for personal recreations exercises, prayer, reading the scriptures, etc., each day, and the same should be entered as an integral part of the school. This recommendation is concurred in.

The committee also, also feels strongly the work of students who have served during the present war are our prime assets. A publicity of this should be given to students and distributed in the churches for the work and spiritual influences of such students will be of great value to the English candidates.

A commencing address or the reading aloud for candidates and approved English of such has been criticism taken to cover the reading of meritorious books to the social library. Such books would be of great importance to English candidates in their professional studies, and a library containing a sufficient number of such institutions should be maintained in the school.

The committee further recommends that the last day, or one of the last of each session of the school be a day of prayer, or spiritual retreat for all candidates, the ministers calling upon to read respectively or together line to their own rules. The committee believes that nothing would do so much to the students being come to themselves the work of the school, and that would to promote serious determination to fulfill the great mission on which are sent. As the course of the school is necessarily short, and the training intensive, the English candidates are little time for reflection, and it is even also a day of prayer or spiritual retreat would be most fitting.

(Signed) E.C. Tomkin

The committee concurred.

red:

Only Rd. this.

C O P Y

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
G.H.Q. Chaplains' Office

August 3, 1918

Rev. Father John Burke,
Chairman, Committee of Six,
c o Mr. F. P. Keppel, Ass't Sec'y of War,
Department of War, Washington, D. C. U. S. A.

Dear Father Burke:

At the meeting of our Board of Chaplains this morning, we decided to lay this proposition before you:

It will be greatly to the advantage of the students at the Chaplains' School, Camp Zachary Taylor, to have for some of its instructors men who are experienced in life and active service in France. To that end, we are ready to detail two men, who will remain long enough to give courses to two sets of students. These instructors will be replaced by fresh men at the close of their detail. Not only will this give the School the advantage of personal experience in conditions so unwonted that it is impossible for men without to deal with the situation, but it will also be a constant liaison between the Chaplains in the A. E. F. and the incoming groups. I trust that this proposition will meet with approval.

Thus far all we know about the School has come from reports by graduates and from what Chaplains Doherty and Rollins gathered from a brief visit at the School. These latter men speak of it in commendatory terms, although they feel the lack of the kind of instructions to which I have made reference. A long time ago I wrote to Chaplain Pruden asking for particulars, but have had no response to my letter. Possibly it never reached him. We ought to know the curriculum and the whole system. The School exists for creating competence in the Chaplains for their life and work in France. Such matters as front line work, field hospital work, work in evacuation and base hospitals, care and burial of the dead, liaison work with the auxiliary agencies of the A. E. F., etc. ought to be in the curriculum Instruction on these subjects obviously should be in the hands of men who know the work from experience in France. In an informal way at our School and Replacement Depot we have been trying to cover this need in the case of such Chaplains as have come to us. Of course only a minority of the Chaplains pass through our School, as men who are already assigned to units when they arrive in France are not called to General Headquarters. We deal with casuals and such men as we call in from their units.

We are prepared at any time to send you men if our proposal meets with your approval

Yours very faithfully,

(signed) C. H. Brent

(C. H. Brent)
Senior C.H.Q. Chaplain.

CHB.JNB

COPY

[illegible] Secretarial Section
G.H.Q. Chaplains' Office

August 6, 1918

[illegible]ather John Mott,
[illegible]hairman, Committee of Six,
[illegible] Dr. R. P. Keppel, Asst Sec'y of War,
Department of War, Washington, D. C. U. S. A.

[illegible]ather Mott:

At the meeting of our Board of Chaplains this morning, we decided to [illegible]his proposition before you:

It will be greatly to the advantage of the students at the Chaplains' [illegible]ol, Camp Secretary Taylor, to have for some of its instructors men who are [illegible]ienced in life and active service in France. To that end, we are ready to [illegible]il two men, who will remain long enough to give courses to two sets of men-[illegible]e. These instructors will be released by from men at the close of their [illegible]il. For only with this give the School the advantage of personal experience [illegible]ditions so emphasized that it is impossible for men without to deal with [illegible]ination, but it will also be a concrete liaison between the Chaplains in [illegible] A. E. F. and the incoming groups. I trust that this proposition will meet [illegible] approval.

Thus far all we know about the School has come from reports by graduates [illegible]rom that Chaplains Doherty and Rollins returned from a brief visit at the [illegible]l. These letter has been of it in commendatory terms, although they feel [illegible]ion of the kind of instructions to which I have made reference. A long time [illegible] wrote to Chaplain Frazen asking for particulars, but have had no response [illegible] letter. Possibly it never reached him. We ought to know the curriculum and [illegible]ule system. The School exists for creating something else in the Chaplains for [illegible] life and work in France. Both matters as front line work, field hospital [illegible] work in evacuation and base hospitals, care and morale of the men, liaison [illegible]ion the auxiliary agencies of the A. E. F., etc. ought to be in the curriculum [illegible] on these subjects obviously should be in the hands of men who know the [illegible]rom experience in France. In an informal way at our School and Reinforcement [illegible] we have been trying to serve this need in the case of men Chaplains as they [illegible]e us. Of course only a minority of the Chaplains pass through our School, [illegible] who are already assigned to units when they arrive in France are not called [illegible]ral Headquarters. We deal with casuals and such men as we call in from units [illegible].

We are prepared at any time to send you men if our proposal meets with approval.

Yours very faithfully,

(signed) O. M. Brent

(O. M. Brent)
Senior C.H.G. Chaplains.

[illegible]

J. J. Burke

RECEIVED
SEP 4 1918
Mr. Speer

The Committee of Six

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS AND MORAL ACTIVITIES IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

FILING DEPT.
SEP 11 1918
SECRETARY

162

CHAIRMAN
. JOHN J. BURKE, C.S.P.
2 Fourteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

ILLIAM ADAMS BROWN, D.D.
East Twenty-second Street
New York City

COL. HARRY CUTLER
7 Eddy Street
Providence, R. I.

MR. JOHN R. MOTT
347 Madison Avenue
New York City

EV. JAMES DE WOLF PERRY
14 Wall Street
New York City

re of Morgan, Harjes & Co.
31 Boulevard Haussmann
Paris, France

MR. ROBERT E. SPEER
5 East Twenty-second Street
New York City

Co-operating with Army and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

General Office of Committee:
347 Madison Avenue, New York City

DS

Sept. 1, 1918

Dear Dr. Speers:

It seems most advisable in view of the public discussion of the press with regard to the proposed change of the chaplains ' insignia that the Committee of Six ought to make a statement.

I have brought up the matter with Assistant-Secretary Keppel and he is of the same mind. I enclose the statement which I propose to send out over the signatures of the Committee. I may say that Mr. Mott has seen the statement and has signed it, likewise Colonel Cutler. Would you send me word that I am authorized to add your signature? You may keep the copy for your own files.

With good wishes, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

John J. Burke CSP

CHAIRMAN.

So much has been published in the press of the country relating to the proposed change in the insignia of army chaplains from the cross to the shepherd's crook and so much mis-information circulated with regard to the reason and method of securing that change, the action of various religious bodies, etc., that we feel we ought to make a definite statement on the subject.

Toward the end of June some members of the Jewish faith protested against the Jewish chaplains being obliged to wear the cross and the General Staff of the United States army, led by the desire for uniformity, decided to return to the shepherd's crook as the insignia for all chaplains, which insignia had been the rule for all chaplains some fifteen years ago. Accordingly, an order was issued. As soon as it became known ~~the principal religious denominations of the country, through~~ the Committee of Six, including Protestants, Catholics, and Jews, respectfully asked the Secretary of War to have the order recalled.

This action of the Committee was voiced first in a letter written to the Secretary of War, in which P rotestants, Catholics and Jews united. The Jews joined most willingly, actuated thereto by considerations for the men of other faiths, while conscientiously defending the absolute right and necessity - in view of their office - of the Jewish chaplains to use their own insignia.

Later, a meeting was held of the Committee of Six at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. - whither the Committee had gone with Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Keppel, to visit the Training School for chaplains.

At that meeting a member of this Committee, Colonel Harry Cutler, of Providence, R.I., Chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board, an organization recognized by the government on the same basis as the Y.M.C.A. and the Knights of Columbus, and representing officially all the Jews - Orthodox and Reform and all the National Jewish organizations affiliated with the Jewish Welfare Board said:

"We are decidedly in favor of the Christian chaplains wearing the cross as the insignia of their office. We would consider it a national calamity particularly in these critical days to eliminate the symbol which to millions of men is the greatest inspiration and sign of salvation. We are equally concerned in the welfare of the non-Jews as well as the Jews in a broadminded way. For their sake we urge its retention and would deplore its loss. In like manner, our chaplains may not in conscience wear the cross, nor should they be asked to do so. We request for the Jewish chaplains the double triangle or Mogen David (Star of David) or some special insignia directly expressive of our faith."

As soon as the Secretary of War learned of the unanimity of the protest, the order was recalled. The cross will stand as the insignia for Christian Army Chaplains and the Jewish chaplains will wear a device symbolical of the tables of the law.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE PAULIST FATHERS

J. J. Burke

The Catholic World

120-122 WEST 60TH STREET
NEW YORK

166.2

New York, September 5, 1918.

War Time Commission
RECEIVED
SEP 6 1918
Referred to.....
Answered by.....
Contents noted by.....

Mr. Robert Speer,

105 East 22nd Street,

New York.

Dear Sir:

Your special delivery letter addressed to Father Burke was received today. Father Burke is away from the office at present and will not return until early next week. Upon his return your letter will receive his attention.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Murray

Secretary.

September 5th, 1918.

The Rev. John J. Burke, C.S.P.,
932 Fourteenth Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Father Burke,

Since returning to New York a few days ago I have read with great interest the various communications which you have received from Washington and copies of which you have sent me. I also received yesterday your note of September 1st with its enclosed statement regarding the Chaplains' Insignia, regarding which I have only one suggestion to make, namely, that we should omit in the eleventh and twelfth lines the words "the principal religious denominations of the country through". The rest of the sentence adequately describes the comprehensive character of the Committee of Six and the insertion of this phrase might call down upon our Committee unnecessary criticism from any religious denominations which might think that we were unwarrantably assuming to be their mouthpiece. It seems to me that with this omission the statement will be just as strong and will avoid one possible source of criticism. With this slight change I should be very glad to join in signing it, in view of its approval by Colonel Cutler.

I expect to be in New York for the rest of this month, but shall probably have to be away the most of the first and second weeks of October.

I hope that you had some rest this summer and with best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

RES:C.

COPY

General Headquarters.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,

September 12, 1918

Rev. John J. Burke, C.S.P.,
Chairman, The Committee of Six,
25 Madison Avenue,
New York City, N.Y., U.S.A.

Dear Father Burke:

The enclosed report, with this covering letter, will furnish you as clear an idea as we can give at this time of the status of Chaplains in the A.E.F. Our organization has been effected in outline. There are two reasons why we cannot make it effective to the degree that we should like: (1) The first one is that we have but 700 chaplains for a situation that calls for a minimum of 1,250, without making allowance for wastage and that duplication of Chaplains caused by the fact that hospitals, schools and kindred organizations demand two Chaplains for every 1,200 men - one for them during health and one for them during sickness - instead of one for every 1,200 men. In some of the hospitals we shall have to have in times of great stress two shifts, one for the night and one for the day. (2) The second reason is that owing to the fact that our organization is new and has not yet been wholly fitted into the Army system, our Senior Chaplains are unable to secure those facilities, such as for example office force and transportation, which are an absolute necessity. This is in no wise due to any lack of sympathy on the part of the Army authorities, and I wish to make that perfectly clear. It is simply that there is being introduced into the Army a new organization, and it takes time to establish all the necessary points of contact. The question of transportation is serious in this way: The whole Army is short, and of course the Chaplains suffer with all the rest. In some instances, however, they have to suffer in a degree that is more than their share. By a recent order, all private cars have been commandeered and put into pools. Numbers of the Chaplains had Fords and motorcycles given them by the churches at home, and these have been included with all the rest that have been commandeered.

Owing to the low rank of Chaplains they have not that official recognition which is given to other officers with analogous responsibilities. The Chaplain, though he be but a First Lieutenant, begins with the responsibilities of a field Officer. The whole Command, including the officers, are his responsibility. The Senior Division Chaplain, though he, too, may be only a First Lieutenant, is in all his responsibilities a Staff Officer. This applies equally to the Senior Chaplains of the Base Sections. We have not yet appointed Senior Chaplains of Corps, but as soon as we do, their responsibilities will be those of General Officers.

[illegible]

General headquarters,

American expeditionary forces,

September 1[illegible], 1918.

[illegible]ry, John J. Pershing, U.S.A.,
Commander, The Provisional Corps,
25 Madison Avenue,
New York City, N.Y., U.S.A.

[illegible] Major Parker:

The enclosed report, with this covering letter, will [illegible]rovide you as clear an idea as is our give at this time of the future [illegible]t operations in the A.E.F. Our organization has been effected in outline. [illegible]ers are now busy working on detail. It is attractive to see degree that [illegible]e should elect (1) The first one is that we have six TOC complete for [illegible] a strength just daily for a minimum of 1,000, without making allowance [illegible]r wastage and that duplication of duplicate cadres by the last unit [illegible]ogistic, schools and similar organizations demand the organization for [illegible]ency 1,000 men - one for them during training and one for them during [illegible]ance - instead of one for every 1,000 men. In spite of the hospitals we [illegible] have to have in times of great stress the pool, the for the night [illegible] use for the day. (2) The second reason is that owing to the fact that [illegible]r organization is now so far not yet nicely slipped into the army [illegible]tem, our basic organizations are unable to secure their facilities, such [illegible] for example drying rooms and crematoriums, which are on schedule re-[illegible]ments. This is to be also to my lack of equipment on the part of [illegible] the army authorities, and I also to some that particular other. It is simply [illegible] that there is being introduced into the Army a new organization, and it takes [illegible]ime to establish all the necessary points of contact. The question of [illegible]ification is serious in this way: the cadre army is ready, and of course the [illegible] active life all the rest. In some instances, however, they have [illegible] in a degree that is more than basic above. By a round order, all [illegible] have been commandeered and put into pools. Because of the [illegible] had to be one enterprise given them by the commanding at home, [illegible] have been satisfied with all the rest that have commandeered.

Going to the low point of Chaplains, they have not that [illegible]ical procedure which is given to some officers with analogous re-[illegible]ibilities. The Chaplain, though he has a first lieutenant, begins [illegible] the responsibilities of a field officer. The cadre is ready, including [illegible] officers, are his responsibility. In orders division Chaplain, [illegible] though he, too, may be only a first lieutenant, is in all his responsibilities [illegible] a field officer. This applies equally to the special Chaplains of the base [illegible]tions. We have not yet organized senior Chaplains of Corps, but we must [illegible] to do, their responsibilities will be those of general officers.

I am very far from stressing rank for a Chaplain, except as far as it enables him to fit into the Army system and get the proper facilities to perform his duties. Indeed, I put the position of Chaplain so high that I think nothing of an outward character has been of greater service to emphasize his dignity than the removal of the rank insignia and the uniform use of the supreme symbol of the cross. On the other hand, it would appear to me to be wise to have the Chaplains so graded as to give them the best vantage ground for their responsibilities.

We have now Senior Chaplains of all our Divisions, with one or two exceptions where there is necessary delay. In all instances up to date, the Senior Chaplain is either the appointee of the Commanding General or else his nominee. Our office has the responsibility, according to the revised General Order on the subject, of naming and assigning the Senior Chaplain, but we always try to act in accord with the desire of the Commanding General. In the case of the Base Sections, into which all of France excepting the Advance Section, and part of England are divided, the Senior Chaplains are appointees of this office. We have chosen men of experience and the best men in the Regular Army over here, for these positions. At the present time the work of the Base Sections, in its multiform complexity, is difficult, owing to the famine of Chaplains. There is no part of the work that is more important than that behind the lines. "The mission of the tactical units and administrative groups in the S.O.S. is to relieve the combatant forces as far as possible from every consideration except that of defeating the enemy." There are no greater heros in the Army than those behind the lines, who will never be in the excitement of action, and whose morale is dependent wholly upon the vision that can be given them by religious agencies and that loyal devotion to duty than which there is nothing finer under God's heaven.

We are filling up the Divisions with Chaplains as far as we can, because we feel that our first duty is to those about to die. We are also doing our best for the hospitals, as presenting an emergency need. But the S.O.S. stands as a mighty claim on the Nation for its very best. We could place immediately, if we had them in France, 400 Chaplains. If we can be assured of a steady stream of 150 per month, we shall be able to hold our own. Under conditions that obtain that is perhaps as fast as we can assimilate them. In this connection, I would repeat what I have asked to be cabled to the Secretary of War- that we cannot count on securing men from the Y.M.C.A. whom we can recommend for commissions under the provision for those past the age of 45. We look to you for such men, and need twenty without delay. It has not been made clear to us whether such men must come in for the duration of the war, or whether we can have some for the ~~yrs~~ period of a year. We would prefer some of the latter, especially for hospital work. I would repeat, also, that they must be men of conspicuous ability.

I am very far from attaching much importance to a chaplain, except in so
far as he may be of help to the Army chaplains and get the proper facilities
in picture his mission. Indeed, I get the impression of Chaplains as sign that
a claim nothing of an overall character has been of greater service to de-
mobilize his dignity than the remarks of the rank insignia and the military
and of the supreme element of his order. In the other words, it would appear
to me to be wise to have the Chaplains be granted as to give them the best
vantage ground for their responsibilities.

We have now another problem of all our divisions, with one or
two exceptions where there is necessary only. In all instances up to
date, the Jewish Chaplain is without the appearance of the commanding officer
or also his superior. Our office has the responsibility, according to the
various General views of the subject, of dealing and advising the Senior
Chaplain, but is always by no act is absorb with the desire of the command-
ing officer. In the case of the base sections, into which all of these
Chaplains are assigned further, and part of regiment are divisions, the senior
Chaplains are appointed of this office. We have chosen men of experience
and the best men in the Chaplain Army over here, for these positions. At the
present time the work of the base Chaplains, in the military organization, is
difficult, owing to the factor of segregation. There is no part of the world
where is more important than here behind the lines. The question of the welfa-
re morale and entertainment groups in the U.S.A. is to relieve the overstrain
imposed on the population since every conscription and of activities
for every. There are no greater tests in the army than those behind the
lines, and it will never be in the conditions of action, and those morale is
considered vitally upon the vision that has to give them of religious ministrations
and that local devotion to duty upon which there is depending their cause and
success.

We are dealing up the situations with Chaplains as far as we can,
because we feel that our first duty is to think about to win. We are also
doing our best for the Army's as practicing as everywhere then, and the
U.S.A. always as a strong claim to the nation for the very best. We cannot
place immediately, if we that there is issues, the Chaplains. If we can do
anything of a family system of the Army Jewish, we shall be glad to help our
own. Under conditions that certain that is perhaps in fact as to the realis-
tic chap. In this connection, I would request that I have asked to be placed
in the Army Chaplaincy of our that to secure best on according the from the F.B.I.,
also to our recommend the correlation over the provision for those part the
Army or at. As look to you the good job, the best Jewish Chaplaincy. If
not have made clear to a another such and case in for the direction
of the war, to provide to the date work for the gap period of a year. We
would prefer some of the letter, especially for longtime work. I would rather
say, that they make be men of experience ability.

Let me make a most earnest plea here that the Roman Catholic Church increase the number of Chaplains that it is sending. Those who have come are, for the most part, as high a type of manhood and devotion as any Church as produced, but we need more of them both for the Advance Section and for the Base Sections.

There is a development in our office. We are relieving Chaplain Doherty from office work, and assigning him to the task of supervising and aiding at different points where his services may be needed. We are assigning to General Headquarters Chaplain Edward N. Ronan, who has up to now since his arrival in France been in this position. Chaplain John J. Allan, formally the Senior Chaplain of the 77th, is also attached to the office. The enclosed scheme is that which we hope to work out eventually and which at the present time is in actual operation so far as it applies to the Advance Zone. A little hit later the S.O.S. will have to be a Department complete in all its ramifications. Of course all this will have to receive the official approval of the General Staff before it can be adopted. Our organization is extremely difficult, in that it includes the whole of France, whereas other Armies of the Allies have a much more compact and circumscribed area in which their troops are established.

You will have received before this reaches you the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief relative to the establishment of an office in Washington on parrallel lines to our own, and with proper liaison. It is of vital importance that divisional organization of Chaplains should be completed and in operation in the United States before the troops come to France.

Our School and Replacement Depot is being moved to a new center where there are larger accomodations. We plan to make assignments twice a month, at the end of each class. They will be made directly from the School on information furnished from this office. The Commandant of the School is Chaplain John A. Randolph, a man whose quiet, wholesome spiritual influence is already making itself felt. His permanent assistant will be a Roman Catholic, who has not yet been named, as there are several men under consideration. The instruction at the School is such as is not being given at the School in the United States. Thus far, owing to the crowded condition of the School, and the irregular way in which the men have been coming in, the instruction has been in the form of informal conferences, but I believe this has been effective, judging by what one hears from the Chaplains who have been at the School. Such things as front line work, the care and burial of the dead, work in the hospitals, general orders, cooperation with auxiliary agencies, etc., have been the topics for the Lectures. The ~~the~~ School is also a Replacement Depot. Chaplains evacuated from hospitals or for any reason detached from their units pass through the School and are reassigned.

Let me close a most amusing one here about the Fonsca delegation
which happens any another of changing that it is auxiliary. Jesse was
gone some era, for the most part, as digh a type of medicine and devotion
as may others on yrnimoni, but he most may of this help for the "strange
location and for the same Everyone.

There is a development in our office. We are relieving Chapin
shortly from office work, and assigning him to the task of supervising and
aiding an efficient police force his services may be needed. We are assign-
ing to General Headquarters Capitain Bowen A. Jones, who has to do now
since his arrival is ground work in this country. Chapin knows a. aides,
formerly his Senior Assistant of the 7th, is also attached to the office.
The Indian Bureau is last going to move is very out strategically and which
is the present that it is actual expensive to for us if supplies to the
Chinese Tuse. A little bit later for Y.C.... will have to be a department
complete in all its functions. Of course it does will have to receive
the official approval of the General -Lili before it can be begun. The
operations is extremely difficult. In fact it involves the whole of China,
because other areas of the Allies but a much more complicated and strategic
area as which that Coast Chinese are mentioned.

You will have received before this theses for the Tuscaloosa
in the Commander-in-Chief relative to the withdrawal of an office in mean-
ing an partial step to our rear, and with proper liaison. It is of vital
importance that Strategical operations of Chapin should be completed and
in operation in the Yuhsi Kwan until the Japs move to Kiukiang.

Our Chinese and Americans -spot is being moved to a new Center
where there are larger accommodations. We plan to make arrangements being a
-ity, as the one at Wuhu closes. You will be able directly from the Central
or Intercession Purchases from this office. The Commander-in-Chief is
supplied from C. Hanchiph, a not close part, following political influence
is already making trouble. The Generous assistance will be a great help-
lac, and the only pit now Tuscal, as there are certain who about considerations,
the instructions of the Chinese is made so is not being given to the School in
the United States. Now far, owing to the strong condition of the indeed, and
the irregular way in which the last two weeks coming in, the instruction has
been in the form of informal conferences, but a Saturday this has been ef-
fective, judging by what one hears from the Chapinian who have been at the
Center. Then things as front line work, the work and varied of the Area,
are in the capitals, general other, cooperation with military agencies,
etc., have been the major for the Center. The Kwa School is also a re-
assessment report. Chapinian evacuated from Hunghsiang or the Joy Center be-
hind from their with plan through the School and are remaining.

One of the most gratifying things that we have seen is the spirit of fellowship and mutual respect that there is among all the Chaplains. There is no loss of conviction. Men are working along their own principles, but the element of controversy is hushed and the one thought is, how best to serve the officers and men of the A.E.F. in their supreme trial. I would say so far as this office is concerned that there has been from the beginning perfect unity. We have no secrets th one from the other, and our one thought is how best to protect and develop the responsibilities of each Chaplain both as an Army Chaplain and as a representative of religious America. You know as well as I do that if there is to be a unified Army there must be a unified conscience and soul. Up to date, there is such, as represented by the Chaplains. They are loyal to one another and loyal to us in this office, who are their servants. The Y.M.C.A., the Knights of Columbus, the Red Cross, and the Salvation Army are all in sympathetic relation to us. Once a month we have a conference in this office with the chief representatives of these organizations. Thus far, however, the only representative of the Salvation Army who has been at a conference is one who is also an Army Chaplain.

One of the most satisfactory things in our experience is the wholehearted way in which the officers of the Army are standing by the Chaplains. More than one Division Commander told me that his Chaplains were one of his chief assets. By a bulletin issued early in the history of our Army, Commanding Officers were instructed to strip the Chaplains of all that would interfere with the responsibilities for which they were commissioned. It is the disposition of the officers of the Army to follow this out, both in spirit and in letter. If there are occasional lapses, it is due solely to the fact of former Army traditions and as soon as the matter is pointed out the change is made.

As for the Chaplains themselves, we are deeply indebted to the country for sending us such men. Our one criticism is that they are insufficient in number. Now that we are taking over the Red Cross Chaplains, and recommending for commissions some fifty men who up to now have been working in auxiliary agencies or else in the line, we are unifying as well as developing our religious forces. The work done by Bishop McCormick in organizing the Red Cross Chaplains was simply invaluable. We have good men, most of the peculiarly fitted for work in hospitals, and by the organization effected by Bishop McCormick under the Red Cross, the transfer to the Army becomes simple and easy. There will be no one individual to act as Chief of the Bureau of Chaplains, as in our Section organization the Senior Chaplain will be the supervising head of the hospital Chaplains as well as all other Chaplains in his area. So far as our office is concerned, the hospital interests will center, of course, in one man as part of his work. He will be thoroughly conversant with the situation.

One of the most gratifying things that we have seen in the spirit of fellowship and social respect that there is among all the chaplains. There is no loss of confidence. Men are working along their own principles, but the element of controversy is limited and the one thought is, how best to serve the officers and men of the A.E.F. In their spiritual trial. I would say so far as this office is concerned that there has been from the beginning perfect unity. We have no secrets to use from the start, and our one thought is how best to protect and develop the responsibilities of each chaplain both as an Army Chaplain and as a representative of religious service. You know as well as I do that if there is to be a unified Army Chaplain Service and work. Up to date, there is much, was as responsible by the chaplains. They are loyal to one another and loyal to be in this office, who are their servers. The E.M.C.A., the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare, the Salvation Army are all in sympathetic relation to us. Once a month we have a conference in this office with the chief representatives of these organizations. Thus far, however, the only representatives of this division have been as a conference in fact when in this building Chaplain.

One of our most satisfactory things in our negotiations in the Washington was in which the officers of the Army are actually by the chaplains, when we were visiting headquarter this we find the chaplains work and of all other works. By a unanimous vote in the history of our Army, commanding officers were summoned to apply the chaplains of all that would further with the responsibilities for which they were commissioned. As a matter of fact the actions of the officers of the Army of today are not only, both in a strict sense in troops, if there are associational lapses. It is due to the fact of former Army conditions but as even as the matter is perhaps one who understands it best.

In our the chaplains themselves, we are deeply indebted to the ministry for assisting us most well. We see difficulties in that they are distributed in numbers. The fact is we are moving over the seas chaplains, and recommendations for commissions some little and the by to the have been working in military chaplains or also in the line, we are helping as well as interesting our religious forces. The work done by Bishop Thomson in organizing the Army Chaplains has highly lived again. We have good men, most of the particularly fitted for work in hospitals, and by the representation officers of Army Headquarters under the Bishop, the transfer to the Army becomes simple and easy. There will be no one instance so not as higher of the terms of chaplains, as in our position representation the Senior Chaplain will be appointed representing each of the hospital chaplains as well as all other chaplains in the area. So far as our office is concerned, I e hospital interests will follow, of course, in one and as part of his work. He will be thoroughly conversant with the situation.

We look to you and your Committee with the assurance of that support which will make our difficult task here possible. Bishop Perry, who is with us now will be able to give you information such as a newcomer is better equipped to do than one whose nose has been on the grindstone as steadily as has mine. From now on, I shall be able, I hope, to give you periodical reports, keeping you well posted in all our developments.

I might say as an addendum to this letter that we are discouraging the establishment of independent church organizations in France with reference to the Chaplains. The emergency requires, as I have already said, a unity which can best be secured by such a system as we are trying to put into better effect. I have proposed to the Spiritual Director of the Knights of Columbus that we take over as many of the Knights of Columbus Chaplains as can qualify. He has accepted this proposition, and we hope to make a formal presentation of the matter very shortly.

With assurances of high esteem, I remain,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) C. H. Brent,
C. H. Brent,
Senior G.H.Q. Chaplain.

We look to you and your associates with the assurance of that support which will make our difficult task more complete. Bishop Perry, who is with us now, will be able to give you information such as a successor is better qualified to do was also close when has been in the principalship as actually as has what you will be. I shall be glad, I hope, to give you personal reports, keeping you well informed in all our deliberations.

I might say as an addendum to this letter that we are discovering the extraordinary of importance where cooperation is strong with students as the individual. The movement regulary, as a very strong only, a really which has been so marked by such a system as we are trying to put into better effect. I have proposed to the Educational Director of the Students of Colombia, that we have an map of the students of Colombia indicates as can quality. We are adopting this proposition, and he hope to make a local representation of the matter very shortly.

With remembrance of this notes, I remain,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) D. S. Jones,
F. M. Jones,
Senior C.E.C. Secretary.

Copy

With the increase in number of the troops in France, the agencies which looked to their spiritual welfare were increasingly in danger of overlapping and duplication, with resultant loss and friction. In view of the fact that, in addition to the Chaplains, --Regulars, National Guard and National Army - - there were at work the Y.M.C.A., the Red Cross Chaplain's Bureau, the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and representatives of Christian Science, the need of coordination was evident.

Looking to this, a conference was held in Paris on February 7th, with representatives of some of these various agencies, at which more than ever it was evident that, for the greatest good, for the most complete conservation of energy and effort, a central board was needed to handle all matters relating to welfare work. Since all these various welfare agencies depend upon and derive their authority from the Army, it was at once evident that the leadership belonged normally to the Army, hence to the Chaplains.

On April 3rd. by Special Order, a board, consisting of Bishop C. H. Brent, Chaplain Francis B. Doherty of the 3rd Cavalry, and Chaplain Paul D. Moody of the 103rd Infantry, met at General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, to report formally and officially. The report of this Board is attached. (exhibit #A)

Following this report, and in keeping with it, the members who had signed the report were ordered to General Headquarters and upon May 1st. by General Order 66, Par. VIII, afterwards amended by General Order 133 (Exhibit # B) a General Headquarters Chaplains' Office was organized and the former committee, by special order, were appointed to these offices.

An office was taken at General Headquarters at this time and work begun. The problems before the Headquarters Chaplains were many. Such an organization was new to the Army and an Army of the present size was new to itself. There was lack of precedent and experience at every turn. It had not been possible to foresee all the questions which arose. No analogy is supplied by any Allied Army. In this, as in many other things, the clearest analogy is with the Canadians, and there the relation to the British alters the matter.

No steps had been taken to tabulate the Chaplains already in the American Expeditionary Forces. No list existed, and owing to the fact that Chaplains were frequently carried on rosters by their rank (First Lieutenant), it was not always immediately possible to find them on lists. No Chaplains' organizations existed in any of the Divisions, although here and there informal and unofficial organizations of this nature had grown up. It was necessary, first, to find out how many Chaplains were in France, where they were and with what units, and of what denominations; second, what organizations were here without Chaplains and what their needs were; and, third, whether the majority of an organization was Protestant or Catholic, and if the former, where its denominational preferences lay. The information on these needs was gathered by a memorandum from the Adjutant General's Office (Exhibit #C), and from these needs the data was furnished for the future guidance of the office in assigning new Chaplains or transfering old ones.

This data revealed many things. Among them was the fact that in altogether too many cases Chaplains had been assigned (1) to outfits which from their size did not merit Chaplains; (2) that as a consequence other larger outfits had been neglected; and (3) that assignments had been made in total disregard of needs. For example, a number of priests had been as-

could wait between assignments. Here, also, men from the front in need of rest have been able to continue in line of duty by imparting to inexperienced men something of their own observations of conditions, preparing them thus for what was to follow. But, above all, the building has served as a melting pot where prejudices and differences are forgotten and where the one vital purpose of the Chaplaincy has welded into strong friendship men of differing phases of faith, thus contributing to the spirit of the corps. At the present writing, the growth of this has necessitated larger quarters and a move is to be made as soon as possible, a chateau in a better location for the purpose having been secured.

As circumstances permit, it is hoped the School may develop along slightly more academic lines, the informal discussions being supplemented by more formal ones, outlining some of the plans and purposes and re-defining some of the common aims; above all strengthening and inspiring the men by the sense of comradeship under a common leader. In view of the training already given in the States, it has not been felt necessary to work along formal lines as yet.

The work before the Chaplains' office now, in addition to the oversight of the work among the troops on the line, is the co-ordination of the work in the Services of Supply, where conditions differ radically from those presented by the combatant units, and where at once its temptations are stronger and more in evidence and the inspiration of the battle line is lacking. This office needs a Janus-like head to watch both ways at once and provide for two totally dissimilar sets of circumstances.

Some of the work which this office has been doing, of necessity can be done as well hurriedly and under better circumstances in the States. The organization of the Chaplains within a Division, and the assigning of

Chaplains to Divisions, both of which have taken up considerable of the time and strength of this Office could have been done in the States to equal and even greater advantage, if there are present in the field men trained in the needs over here.

In addition to the appointments of Chaplains to superintend the work within Divisions, Chaplains have been appointed to oversee the work within the areas designated as Bases. The need of men of administrative gifts and ability is obvious, and it is hoped that many positions of this kind can be filled by the men of over forty-five who are appointed.

(signed) C. H. Brent,

Senior G. H. Q. Chaplain

kw
Lpa
Sept. 12, 1918

John J. Burke

COPY

THE COMMITTEE OF SIX

September 22, 1918

Dear Doctor Speer:

I have not my New York File here, and I cannot tell whether I answered your letter of Sept. 5th, or not, I believe that I did.

I wish to tell you that the correction that you suggested has been made, with regard to the Chaplains' insignia.

I write to ask when it will be convenient for you in the near future to be present at a meeting of the Committe of Six.

With all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) John J. Burke, C.S.P.

Chairman.

Mr. Robert E. Speer,
105 East 22nd St.,
New York City

COPY

THE COMMITTEE OF SIX

September 24, 1910

Dear Doctor Weber,

I have not in New York this week, and I cannot tell whether I answered your letter of Sept. 8th, or not, I believe that I did.

I wish to tell you that the correction that you suggested has been made, with regard to the complaints' in-algesia.

I write to ask when it will be convenient for you in the near future to be present at a meeting of the Committee of Six.

With all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Chairman.

Dr. Robert F. Weber,
102 East 22nd St.,
New York City

September 26th,1918

The Rev. John J. Burke, C.S.P.,
120 West 60th Street,
New York City.

My dear Father Burke,

I was glad to get your note this morning on returning from Washington,where we had a very satisfactory meeting of our General War-Time Commission on Tuesday.

On returning I found the following telegram, dated Louisville, Ky., September 24th:

"Two hundred fifty chaplain candidates representing Catholic Protestant and Jewish faiths appeal to you to protest against recent order from War Department depriving Chaplains of insignia of rank. This order degrades chaplain before the army, paralyzes his influence for good with men, and puts him in position of camp follower and retainer. Members of above faiths unite in request that you pay this matter before proper authorities immediately that every influence be used to remove this injustice and repair this wrong.
(Signed) Chaplain Candidates Camp Taylor.

I have reported this to Bishop McDowell,the Chairman of our Chaplains Committee in Washington, and should be glad to know whether you and Colonel Cutler have received similar telegrams.

With regard to a meeting of the Committee of Six, I am sorry to have to say that I shall be away almost continuously for the next three weeks. The only days that I shall be here are - Saturday morning,October 5th; Monday, October 14th; Tuesday October 15th; Thursday morning, October 17th; Tuesday,October 22nd to Friday October 25th.

With sincere sympathy in the great losses you have sustained in the death of Cardinal Farley and Archibishop Ireland, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

RES:C.

Cryptanthus ebrnlilii

Mr. John F. Smith, Esq.,
Lib-Tam Lots Street,
New York N.Y.

Dear Mister Smith:

I was glad to get your note this morning on relocating from Washington,where we had a very satisfactory meeting of the Horsed Tu- ble Committee to Tuesday.

In reviewing I found the following balances, under Liability, Gr. Treasurer Smith:

"The Bosom Lily Chapin Auxiliary representing Consolidated Treasurer and Lamb Fields request to you to present original receipt under from the Department Monthly Complaints of Insights of Pass. This under Governor Hospital Review the work, principally has Outstanding for good with now, not yet has in possession of some Fairness and Treasurer. Members of Green Fields with to receive that you for this matter before proper accounting Immediately this Every Influence be used to remove fully Liability and rights this year. (Signed) Consulting Committee Dear Taylor."

Have received this to Lamb Bosom, Mr. Director of the Central Co-Ordinate Treasurer, and should be glad to know another you and Talent Fairy with Treasurer Finance balances.

With regard to a meeting of his Committee of 5th, I am sorry to have to say that I shall be away about Convenently for the next three weeks. The Coll. Ore that I shall be back are - Library Committee,Gardens Fire Insurance, Interior Lib.; Lamb Gardner Lots; Thursday Warren, Orchard Fire Insurance,Library Line to Friday October 25th.

This should Especially be the good Tomorrow you have mentioned in the Lamb of Constant Facing and Accomplishment Tables, I am,

Very Sincerely Yours,

Edit.

T. J. Burke

Dr Sheen

THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WAR COUNCIL

Sept. 30, 1918

Dear Dr. Brown:

I have been requested by Father Burke to send you the enclosed copy of Bishop Perry's letter.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) M. L. Dineen.

THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WAR COUNCIL

Sept. 20, 1918

Dear Sir, Father:

I have been requested by Father -----
to send you the enclosed copy of Bishop Curry's let-
ter.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) E. A. Pace.

October 21st,1918

Mr. John R. Mott,
347 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

My dear John,

Dr. Brown and I had a very interesting and pleasant conference a few evenings ago with Father Burke with reference to matters of interest to the Committee of Six. In the course of the conference I asked Father Burke whether the budget of the National Catholic War Council, which was included in the Joint Campaign, covered only the work of the Knights of Columbus or whether it included also work of their Council and of their Chaplains' Aid Society? He replied that it did include some of these latter charges, such as the equipment of the chaplains and, as I gathered, other items such as in the case of the Protestant churches are being handled by the General War Time Commission of the Churches as the body which with us corresponds to the National War Council of the Roman Catholic Church. You will remember my asking you some time ago whether the Catholic budget in the Joint Campaign included only items such as the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. cover, or whether it included also such items as the General War Time Commission of the Churches has been looking after? You did not know at the time what the situation was but Father Burke's statement makes it clear. I believe also that the Jewish Welfare Fund includes the Jewish chaplains.

In view of these facts, I am venturing to suggest whether it would not be a just and wise thing if without any publicity at all it might be quietly understood that out of the amount coming to the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. from the Joint Campaign provision would be made through the General War Time Commission of the Churches for such items as the Roman Catholic Church is providing out of the share of the National Catholic Council. I do not think that much should be made of this but both as a matter of principle and as a matter of prudence I should like to raise the question as to whether it would not be wise for us to have this understanding.

The amount involved would not be very great. I understood Father Burke to say that they were counting on $50,000. for the equipment of their Roman Catholic chaplains. On this basis a $150,000 might well be set aside for the Protestant chaplains. This would not begin to cover the need, but it would be an amount fairly proportionate to that which Father Burke indicates. As a matter of fact, the

Episcopal War Commission is supplying its chaplains with $100. a month for use in their work in addition to the equipment, the Presbyterian Commission provides each Presbyterian chaplain with an initial equipment and working fund of $500. Some of the smaller denominations are doing nothing. All that I would propose would be that the General War Time Commission should be able to do something evenhandedly for all the Protestant chaplains, approximately on the same basis as the Catholic War Council, leaving it to each Protestant denomination to deal as it is disposed in the way of special help with its own chaplains. To deal with every chaplain as the Episcopalians and the Presbyterians are proposing to do, would require an outlay of one or two million dollars. This would hardly be practicable, but I think it would be practicable and appropriate to suggest a fund of $150,000 or $200,000. which would put all our Protestant chaplains on the same basis with the Roman Catholic Chaplains in the matter of the funds to be secured through the Joint Campaign.

Such an arrangement would seem to be only just and equitable. If some such arrangement should not be made the Joint Campaign would be supplying needs of one set of chaplains and ignoring the needs of others.

In addition to the fund for the chaplains, would it not be only just and equitable that we should include such other items on the part of the General War Time Commission as would correspond to similar charges which the Roman Catholic and Jewish friends will be providing for the Catholic War Council and the Jewish Welfare Board under the Joint Campaign. This would be a modest amount of, perhaps, fifty or seventy five thousand dollars, which would include the work of the Joint Committee on Recruiting and Training of Men in the Army and Navy for Christian Service, of which Dr. Stevenson is Chairman, and the work of the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook, of which Dr. King is Chairman, and whose corresponding Committee on the other side, with the Bishop of Winchester as Chairman and Dr. Cairns as Secretary, is being financed, as you know, by the British Y.M.C.A.

Such an arrangement as this would seem to me to be wise and prudent for several reasons:

(A.) It would enable us to meet any inquiries from the Churches as to whether the whole financial basis of the Joint Campaign was equitable and fair. You know the difficulties that we have already had to meet in the matter and if it should emerge that the Catholic fund is to cover the Catholic chaplains and the Catholic War Council but that there are no corresponding provisions on the Protestant side we might have a still more acute situation and one which could not be so easily dealt with.

(B.) The work of the General War Time Commission has meant as much to the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. as to any of the churches, and the Church Commissions have already contributed generously and are planning to do so again in sums sustaining a very much larger proportion to their budget than the sum I have suggested of approximately $250,000. would sustain to the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. budget. I think we have got along very well in working out relationships where there was great risk of friction and collision. Looking back one can not see how he could have got along at all without such co-ordination as has happily been affected through the Commission.

(C) At the same time we are not out of the woods. There are many problems ahead and there is going to be a most difficult problem of co-ordination and right relationship when peace comes. Such a course of action as I have suggested in this letter would, I think, be a wise measure as we look forward. It will be a genuine contribution to the promotion of right understanding and good-will.

eneral War Commission is supplying its chaplains with $100. a month for use in their work in addition to the equipment, the Presbyterian Committee provides each Presbyterian chaplain with an initial equipment and working fund of $250. and at the earlier presentations are doing nicely. All that I would propose would be that the General War Time Commission should be able to do something comparably for all the Protestant chaplains, proportionately on the same basis as the Catholic War Council, leaving it to each Protestant denomination to this by its allotments in the way of special help with its own chaplains. To deal with every chaplain as the Episcopalians and the Presbyterians are proceeding to do, would [illegible] an outlay of one or two million dollars. This would surely be unrealistic, but I think it would be practicable and appropriate to suggest a fund of $150,000 or $200,000, which would put all our Protestant chaplains on the same basis with the Roman Catholic Chaplains in the matter of the funds to be secured through the Joint Campaign.

Such an arrangement would seem to be only just and equitable. If some such arrangement should not be made the Joint Campaign would be supplying funds to one set of Chaplains and ignoring the needs of others.

In addition to the fund for the chaplains, would it not be only just and equitable that we should include such other items on the part of the General War Time Commission as would correspond to similar causes which the Roman Catholic and Jewish friends will be providing for the Catholic War Council and the Jewish Welfare Board under the Joint Campaign. This would be a modest amount of, perhaps, fifty or seventy five thousand dollars, which would include the work of the Joint Committee on Recruiting and Training of Men in the Army and Navy for Christian Service, of which Dr. Sherrill is Chairman, and the work of the Committee on the Religious Ministry, of which Dr. [illegible] is Chairman, and [illegible] of the other side with the [illegible] of Christian in [illegible] and Dr. [illegible] Secretary, [illegible] Chairman, of the [illegible], the British Y.M.C.A.

Such an arrangement as this would seem to me to be fair and just for several reasons:

(1.) It would require us to make any appeals from the churches as to perhaps the whole financial basis of the Joint Campaign will certainly not take. But from the difficulties that we have already had to meet in the matter and I do think perhaps that the Catholic Army is to carry the Catholic chaplains by the Catholic War Council and that there are no corresponding provisions on the Protestant side we might have a still more acute situation, and one which would not be easily dealt with.

(2.) The work of the General War Time Commission has grown so much as that of the U.S.O. and the Y.M.C.A. as to any of the agencies, and the Church Commissions have already contributed generously and are planning to do so right to the end — making a very much larger proportion to their budget than the sum I have suggested of approximately $200,000. would contribute to the U.S.O. or the Y.M.C.A. budgets. I think we have got along very well in working out joint budgets without too much risk of friction and collision. Nothing that has ever arisen [illegible] against such an arrangement as has hitherto been followed through the Commission.

(3.) At the same time as we are now out of the woods, there are many problems ahead and there is going to be a most difficult problem of co-ordination and right relationship when peace comes. Such a course of action as I have suggested is at least could, I think, do a great deal towards the end we have in view. It will be a genuine contribution to the promotion of right understanding and good-will.

r. J.R.Mott,#3, 10/21/18.

My only question with regard to the whole matter is as to the comparative nsignificance of the amount,but the larger amounts which ought to be provided by he churches they should supply through their own organizations by means of their roposed Joint Financial Campaign, in which they should certainly include also co-perative work which either the General War-Time Commission or the Federal Council hould undertake,but which I have excluded from the suggestion of this letter.

I have said nothing about this mtter as yet to anyone,except Dr. Brown, ut if you approve the suggestion I believe the whole matter should be presented to he Executive Committee of the General War Time Commission and could there be made he basis of a yet clearer understanding and assurance.

Very affectionately yours,

ES:C.

6. It may be that the Catholics and Jews are including larger amounts in their Joint Campaign budget than I have mentioned above. If so my other figures should be subject to revision.

RES.

COPY.

October 21st, 1918.

The Hon. F. P. Keppel,
War Department,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Keppel,

Father Burke told me last week that he had heard from Father O'Hearn that it was proposed to appoint in Washington a Committee of three in relation to the work of Chaplains which would have some of the same functions as the Chaplains' Headquarters Committee in France. Mr. White, whom I have just seen, confirms the report that such a plan has been considered. In the assurance that you would wish to have any suggestions that might be made that would be of service to you in forming such a Committee and in view of Mr. White's impression that the committee was to be composed of civilian ministers and not of old army chaplains, I have telegraphed you this morning, as follows:

> "If there is to be a committee related to the Chaplains work here constituted by the War Department I believe Bishop McDowell is the best man for its Chairmanship and earnestly hope that you can secure his appointment. He knows the provlems, is wise and fair and will be more widely acceptable to the churches than any other man."

Bishop McDowell has been for some time Chairman of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains in Washington representing all the Protestant Denominations. He has their full respect and confidence. He is familiar with the work of the chaplains and with the work of the churches. There is no one who would be regarded by the Protestant churches of our land as better qualified for the Chairmanship of the proposed committee or who would be more acceptable in this position.

In his case the selection of the most appropriate person would coincide also with the principle of securing in the Committee in France and the Committee in America the fullest and most effective representation of the religious forces of the nation. Our four largest religious bodies are, I believe, naming them alphabetically, the Baptists, the Lutherans, the Methodists, and the Roman Catholics. The group of denominations next in size would embrace the Congregationalists, the Disciples, the Episcopalians and the Presbyterians. On the Committee in France there are an Episcopalian, A Congregationalist and a Roman Catholic. If in this country the committee should consist of a Methodist, a Baptist, and a Roman Catholic you would probably be meeting the general sentiment of the church bodies in the most representative way. It is quite true that the interests concerned should be cared for by the appointment of the best men, irrespective of their denominational relationship, but if the best man, can be secured and at the same time the wise representation of the religious forces of the nation be secured as well, the purpose which the War Department has in view would be the more surely realized.

If in any way our General War Time Commission of the Churches or the Commissions of any of the individual denominations can be of service to you in this or in any other way please feel free to make use of them.

With sincere regard,

Very faithfully yours,

RES/MS.

October 24th,1924.

Mr. F. T. Piggot,
Foreign Department,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Piggot,

Rather late in the day as it may seem that is not quite from Rather o'Clock that [illegible] proposed to appoint a Committee of three in relation to the work [illegible] which will have some of the same functions as the Consultant Committee [illegible] in France. Mr. Mills, when I have just seen, confirms the report that [illegible] has been considered. In the interests that you would wish to have any suggestion [illegible] that might be made that would be of assistance to you in forming such a Committee [illegible] of Mr. Mills's impression that the composition was to be composed of civilians [illegible] and not of old army officials. I have telegraphed you this morning, as follows:

"The thing is to be a consultive relative to the Department with here [illegible] consultated by the Ver Department I believe Sidney Howard is the best man [illegible] for the Committee and secretary here who you can rely on. [illegible] to assess the problems. In a case not fair you will be more widely acceptable [illegible] to the Department than any other man."

Sidney Howard has been for some long months of the Secretary Department on [illegible] very hard due in Washington representing all the Secretary Department. He is [illegible] fully trained and qualified. He is familiar with the work of the Committee and [illegible] the work of the Committee. There is no one who would be required by the Committee [illegible] of our like as better qualified than the Secretary of the proposed Committee [illegible] would be more acceptable in this capacity.

In his view the selection of the most appropriate person would decide the [illegible] of adopting in the Committee if Fitzed and the Committee in America [illegible] with very attractive representation of the military forces of the Nation. [illegible] larger military notes are, I believe, having them alphabetically, the Infantry, [illegible], the Cavalry, and the Coast Artillery. The Army of Occupation [illegible] would welcome the Congressional, the Diplomatic, the Diplomatic and [illegible] Law. In the Committee to Europe there are an Ambassador, a Cavalry [illegible] and a Coast Artillery. It is this security the Committee should consist of a [illegible]. A Regiment and a Coast Artillery you would probably be meeting the General [illegible] of the church behind in the most representative way. It is quite true that [illegible] concerned should be cured for by the appointment of the best men, irrespective [illegible] diplomatical relationship, but if the best man, who is accepted unfortunately some [illegible] the representation of the military forces of the Nation be secured as well, the [illegible] which the Ver Department was in view would be the more merely realized.

If in any way can Sidney Ver Ellen Consultant of the Department or the Commissions [illegible] of the initiated determinations may be of service to you in this or in any other [illegible] feel free to make use of them.

With sincere regards,

Very faithfully yours,

[illegible]

COPY.

October 21st, 1918.

The Hon. F. P. Keppel,
War Department,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Keppel,

Father Burke told me last week that he had heard from Father O'Hearn that it was proposed to appoint in Washington a Committee of three in relation to the work of Chaplains which would have some of the same functions as the Chaplains' Headquarters Committee in France. Mr. White, whom I have just seen, confirms the report that such a plan has been considered. In the assurance that you would wish to have any suggestions that might be made that would be of service to you in forming such a Committee and in view of Mr. White's impression that the committee was to be composed of civilian ministers and not of old army chaplains, I have telegraphed you this morning, as follows:

> "If there is to be a committee related to the Chaplains work here constituted by the War Department I believe Bishop McDowell is the best man for its Chairmanship and earnestly hope that you can secure his appointment. He knows the provlems, is wise and fair and will be more widely acceptable to the churches than any other man."

Bishop McDowell has been for some time Chairman of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains in Washington representing all the Protestant Denominations. He has their full respect and confidence. He is familiar with the work of the chaplains and with the work of the churches. There is no one who would be regarded by the Protestant churches of our land as better qualified for the Chairmanship of the proposed committee or who would be more acceptable in this position.

In his case the selection of the most appropriate person would coincide also with the principle of securing in the Committee in France and the Committee in America the fullest and most effective representation of the religious forces of the nation. Our four largest religious bodies are, I believe, naming them alphabetically, the Baptists, the Lutherans, the Methodists, and the Roman Catholics. The group of denominations next in size would embrace the Congregationalists, the Disciples, the Episcopalians and the Presbyterians. On the Committee in France there are an Episcopalian, A Congregationalist and a Roman Catholic. If in this country the committee should consist of a Methodist, a Baptist, and a Roman Catholic you would probably be meeting the general sentiment of the church bodies in the most representative way. It is quite true that the interests concerned should be cared for by the appointment of the best men, irrespective of their denominational relationship, but if the best men, can be secured and at the same time the wise representation of the religious forces of the nation be secured as well, the purpose which the War Department has in view would be the more surely realized.

If in any way our General War Time Commission of the Churches or the Commissions of any of the individual denominations can be of service to you in this or in any other way please feel free to make use of them.

With sincere regard,

Very faithfully yours,

RES/MS.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.
G. H. Q. CHAPLAINS' OFFICE.

CHAPLAINS' BULLETIN No. 2.

FRANCE, *November 1, 1918.*

1. A MESSAGE.

The Commander in Chief wishes to send to the Chaplains a message of congratulations and confidence, due them because of the faithful performance of their responsibilities, whether in the Advance Area or in the S. O. S.

2. GERMAN PRISONERS.

The question of ministering to German prisoners is one which is being considered by the Board of Chaplains. They will be afforded such spiritual aid as can be provided for them. We shall be glad to have the names of Chaplains competent for this service who can speak the German language.

3. PROMOTIONS.

The law governing the promotion of Chaplains has been tested, with the result that it prohibits any advancement to a higher grade except under the provisions of the law in force prior to our entering the war. Steps have been taken to remedy this defect, and we have reason to expect immediate action.

4. DEMOBILIZATION.

However intense our life may be, we must not live so much in the present as to forget the future. Peace is at last on the far horizon. Let us keep in the back of our minds the problem of demobilization. Chaplains must have a vision to present to the soldiers. The religious, social, educational and recreational problems which will present themselves call for a practical working knowledge of conditions. Let each Chaplain think out practical measures applicable to the situation when it arrives.

5. CORPS CHAPLAINS.

1. *Assignment.* Under the provisions of Par. 4, G. O. No. 133, there have been designated the following Senior Corps Chaplains, as indicated:

Chaplain *Herbert Shipman*, 1st Corps.
Chaplain *Patrick R. Dunigan*, 3rd Corps.
Chaplain *James V. Thompson*, 2nd Corps.
Chaplain *Charles Schall*, 4th Corps.

Chaplain *Richard R. Rankin,* 5th Corps.
Chaplain *J. A. Cooper,* 6th Corps.
Chaplain *H. R. Talbot,* 7th Corps.
Chaplain *Edmund P. Easterbrook,* Army Artillery, 1st Army.

2. *Duties.* Under the terms of the above order, the duties of the Corps Chaplain is to exercise general religious oversight, to keep himself and his commanding officer informed of the moral and spiritual needs and opportunities within the command. This includes the general oversight of the religious activities of the following:

(a) Corps Chaplains.

(b) Divisions within the corps.

(c) Hospitals within the corps area.

(d) Welfare organizations.

3. *Reports.* Senior Division Chaplains will make the monthly report required by G. O. No. 133, through the Senior Corps Chaplain, after approval by the Division Commander.

4. *Co-operation of Corps and Division Senior Chaplains.* Attached to the corps headquarters and under the direction of the Senior Corps Chaplain are chaplains who may be available for emergencies. Request for their services should be made by the Senior Division Chaplain.

6. CONFERENCES.

A conference was called October 29th of the Senior Corps Chaplains and held in this office. On November 7th the Senior Base Chaplains will meet in conference in Paris. Efficiency being the aim of this office, much benefit to Chaplains and their work is expected to result from these meetings. For some time the Senior G. H. Q. Chaplain has desired to call together all Senior Division Chaplains for a like conference, but the conditions of the front line service renders such impracticable, at least for the present.

7. FIELD CHAPLAIN.

Chaplain *Francis B. Doherty* of this office now acts in the capacity of Field Chaplain. He visits the various units to learn of the condition and needs of the Chaplains and to bring to the notice of this office information that might guide us in the promotion of Chaplains' interests. Many adjustments can be made by him on the ground. His years of experience and his broad acquaintance both with officers and men will render his services most valuable. Tell him your troubles.

8. BOOK SERVICE.

The American Library Association, 10 rue de l'Elysée, Paris, desires to assist the Chaplains of all combat divisions in

arranging a systematic book service. They plan to mail weekly a parcel of books to all Chaplains of combat divisions, provided these Chaplains write, giving their A. P. O. number and assuring the association of their interest in seeing that these books are properly cared for and circulated. We urge the Chaplains to take up this matter, as its value commends it to us.

9. RELIGIOUS ARTICLES.

The Religious Work Department of the Y. M. C. A., 12 rue d'Agnesseau, Paris, writes to inform us that they are now in a position to supply the following articles to Chaplains:

Folding organs,
Communion sets,
Bibles,
Testaments, both King James and Douay versions,
Jewish prayer books and rituals,
Catholic prayer books and scriptural readings,

as well as all the religious literature they have on hand, together with pamphlets, booklets, posters, hangers and religious pictures. It is suggested that Chaplains make requisitions for such of the above articles as are needed, and when writing to the Department give their A. P. O. number as well as careful shipping directions.

The Knights of Columbus, 16 Place de la Madeleine, Paris, will take care of Chaplains who are in need of mass kits, rosary beads, etc.

10. RELIGIOUS CENSUS.

The Chaplains are urged to make a religious census of the enlisted personnel of their units as soon as possible, and send the same to this office. Our files are very incomplete in the matter of the religious affiliations of the men. As this is a basis on which Chaplains are assigned, we hope for an early report from each Chaplain.

11. INSIGNIA.

The attention of the Chaplains is called to Special Regulations No. 41, with revisions noted in Changes No. 4, W. D., May 22, 1918. A number of the Chaplains still continue wearing the insignia of rank, with the silver crosses on the collar, which is distinctly against regulations.

12. The following Chaplains have been singled out for distinction by reason of their heroic conduct under intense shell fire:

Chaplain *A. H. Darche*, Legion d'Honneur.
Chaplain *H. R. Talbot*, Croix de Guerre.
Chaplain *W. S. Danker*, Croix de Guerre.
Chaplain *J. B. Desvalles*, Croix de Guerre.

Chaplain *W. J. Farrell*, Croix de Guerre.
K. of C. Chaplain *Osias Boucher*, Croix de Guerre.
Chaplain *O. A. Petty*, Croix de Guerre.
Chaplain *Lyman Rollins*, Croix de Guerre.

The following have received the Distinguished Service Cros

Chaplain *E. H. Weed*,
Chaplain *W. E. Robb*,
Chaplain *T. E. Swan*,
Chaplain *C. C. Conaty*,
Chaplain *F. P. Duffy*.

C. H. BRENT,
Senior Chaplain, A. E. F.

G. Printing Dept., G. H. Q. A. E. F., 19

John J. Burke

The Committee of Six

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS AND MORAL ACTIVITIES IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

CHAIRMAN
REV. JOHN J. BURKE, C.S.P.
120 West 60th Street
New York City

REV. WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN, D.D.
105 East Twenty-second Street
New York City

COL. HARRY CUTLER
7 Eddy Street
Providence, R. I.

MR. JOHN R. MOTT
347 Madison Avenue
New York City

RT. REV. JAMES DE WOLF PERRY
14 Wall Street
New York City
Care of Morgan, Harjes & Co.
31 Boulevard Haussmann
Paris, France

MR. ROBERT E. SPEER
105 East Twenty-second Street
New York City

Co-operating with Army and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

General Office of Committee:
347 Madison Avenue, New York City

November 15, 1918.

Mr. Robert E. Speer,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Mr. Speer:

General Munson, Chief Morale Officer of the United States Army, has urgently requested a meeting with the Committee of Six as soon as possible. I have arranged that the Committee meet him at his office in the War Department, next Wednesday, November 20th, at 10 O'clock.

General Munson wishes to consult us about a religious programme concerning reconstruction problems, and we ought, I think, to endeavor to have a meeting of the full Committee.

With good wishes, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

John J. Burke C.S.P.
CHAIRMAN.

November 16,1918

The Rev. John J. Burke,C.S.P.,
120 West 60th Street,
New York City.

My dear Father Burke,

I am sorry to have to say that I have three appointments for Wednesday,November 20th,and can not be in Washington that day. I think General Munson has already spoken about these matters to Bishop McDowell and Mr. White, and I should be entirely satisfied to have either one of them represent me at the proposed conference. Bishop McDowell's address is- Bishop William F. McDowell,D.D.,1509-16th St.,N.W.,Washington,D.C., and Mr. Whites is the Rev. Gaylord S. White,1112 Woodward Building, Washington,D.C.

With kind regards,

Very cordially yours,

RES:C.

November 16,1919

The Sun, John C. Burke,C.S.C.,
120 West 60th Street,
New York City.

My dear Father Burke,

I am sorry to have to say that I have been appointed to Washington, November 20th, and can not be in Washington that day. I think Several Months ago already spoke about some matters to Father Cromwell and Mr. Tyler, and I should be entirely satisfied to have either one of them represent us at the proposed conference. Stanley Bonnell's address is- Simon Willis r- Bonnell,C.S.C.,1725-10th St.,N.W.,Washington,D.C., and Mr. Tyler is the Rev. Daniel S. Mulcahy,1112 Woodward Building, Washington,D.C.

With kind regards,

Very cordially yours,

J.C.B.

John J Burke

The Committee of Six

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS AND MORAL ACTIVITIES IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

CHAIRMAN
REV. JOHN J. BURKE, C.S.P.
120 West 60th Street
New York City

REV. WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN, D.D.
105 East Twenty-second Street
New York City

COL. HARRY CUTLER
7 Eddy Street
Providence, R. I.

MR. JOHN R. MOTT
347 Madison Avenue
New York City

RT. REV. JAMES DE WOLF PERRY
14 Wall Street
New York City
Care of Morgan, Harjes & Co.
31 Boulevard Haussmann
Paris, France

MR. ROBERT E. SPEER
105 East Twenty-second Street
New York City

Co-operating with Army and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

General Office of Committee:
347 Madison Avenue, New York City

Nov. 29, 1918.

Mr. Robert E. Speer,

156 Fifth Avenue,

New York.

My dear Mr. Speer:

I have just received the enclosed from Bishop Brent which I forward to you.

With good wishes, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

JOHN J. BURKE, C.S.P.,

per J. M. M.

Mr. Robt. E. Speer.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
G. H. Q. CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE.

CHAPLAINS' BULLETIN No. 1.

Oct. 15, 1918.

Entree.

1. The G. H. Q. Chaplains' Office is sending out to all the Chaplains in the American Expeditionary Forces this Bulletin relative to their work. This Bulletin is issued on or about the beginning and middle of the month. Matters dealing with their work, information of importance and interest, suggestions and recommendations will be submitted to the Chaplains through this medium. This office desires the co-operation of all the Chaplains, that through the Bulletin there might be established a closer relation and mutual assistance, and a connecting link or liaison between the Chaplains and this office. All items of interest for the furtherance of our work is anxiously sought. Your experience will benefit others; let us have it.

Duties.

2. Attention of all Chaplains is called to Bulletin No. 72, c. s., these headquarters, on the subject of the duties of Chaplains in the division, and to Par. 4, G. O. No. 77, c. s., these headquarters, calling upon newly arrived Chaplains to report their arrival to the Adjutant General, G. H. Q. We also desire that every Chaplain who has not already done so send to this office an Initial Report containing the following facts:

(a) Name.

(b) Religious denomination.

(c) Date of commission.

(d) Organization with which serving.

(e) Approximate number in organization of the following:
Protestants.
Catholics.
Jews.

(f) Recommendations for consideration of G. H. Q. Chaplains' Office for increasing facilities and promoting the work of Chaplains.

(g) Number of Chaplains in the vicinity or post, giving names and organizations.

(h) Stations or units in vicinity not reached.

(i) What local hospitals, and what provisions for their care.

Regimental Senior Chaplains.

3. The Adjutant General has ruled that there is no such officer as a Regimental Senior Chaplain, but it is expected that where there is more than one Chaplain in an organization the newly assigned Chaplains will pay due deference to the Chap-

lain who has been associated with the unit for the longest period.

Reports.

4. A few weekly report forms have been sent to you. These reports will be filled out and sent to the Senior Chaplain not later than Tuesday of each week.

(a) Chaplains of divisional units, whether with the division or not, will make their report to the Division Senior Chaplain.

(b) Chaplains in base sections (including Chaplains of detached units) will report to the Base Senior Chaplain.

(c) Where there is more than one Chaplain in a post the Chaplains stationed in that area will report to the Senior Post Chaplain, who will consolidate the weekly reports and forward them to the G. H. Q. Chaplains' Office through the Senior Chaplain of the Base Section. If not located in a Base Section these reports will be made direct to the G. H. Q. Chaplains' Office.

(d) Chaplains of Forestry units will report to the Acting Senior Chaplain of these units, at Tours.

(e) Coast Artillery Corps Chaplains will make their reports to the Senior Chaplain of the Artillery Brigade of which their unit is a part. Where there is no Brigade Senior Chaplain, they will report to the Acting Senior Chaplain, headquarters First Army Artillery.

(f) Hospital Chaplains in Base Sections will make their reports to the Senior Chaplain of the base in which they are located. All other hospital Chaplains, as well as all Chaplains of detached units operating in the Advance Zone, will report direct to G. H. Q.

(g) Senior Base and Division Chaplains will send their reports to the G. H. Q. Chaplains' Office except where they are part of a corps having a Corps Chaplain, in which case the monthly report will be sent to the G. H. Q. Chaplains' Office through the Corps Chaplain.

(h) These reports should be made promptly. A little care with a litle system will make the matter of reports one of great help and a source of information and guidance to this office.

Official Correspondence.

5. It is requested that, as far as possible, letters to this office deal with but one subject. In view of the absence at all times of one or more of the G. H. Q. Chaplains, official letters addressed to an individual calling for immediate reply may not receive the prompt action which they deserve. It is therefore requested that all official letters to this office be addressed "G. H. Q. Chaplains' Office."

Replacements.

6. Senior Chaplains should notify the G. H. Q. Chaplains' Office immediately by telegraph of the incapacity of any of the regimental, battalion or post Chaplains, so that replacements can be sent speedily. Where a corps Chaplain has been appointed, notification will be sent to the Corps Senior Chaplain as well.

Equipment.

7. A few Chaplains just arriving in France are writing to the Y. M. C. A. asking for certain equipment which it was hoped the Y. M. C. A. would be able to supply, such as a tent, chairs, altar, communion sets, etc. The Y. M. C. A. cannot, at present, attend to these needs; besides, the Chaplains would not be given transportation for this equipment if they had it. It is therefore requested that the Y. M. C. A. be not requisitioned for these things which it is impossible for them to secure and impossible for them to deliver.

Transportation.

8. This office realizes the handicap to our work caused by the shortage of transportation, but at present it is impossible to relieve the situation. The Chaplains are but sharing this inconvenience with the entire army.

Mission to America.

9. Chaplains *Moody* and *Houlihan* are leaving in a few days to visit the States in the interest of the Chaplains' work.

Distinguished Service.

10. The noble and self-sacrificing spirit shown by the Chaplains in the performance of their duties is a source of great joy to this office. Several have been singled out for distinguished service. It is our belief that many more deserve the same credit. We note with sorrow the death of four of our Chaplains, viz.: Chaplain *W. S. Danker*, who died of wounds June 18th; Chaplain *Wilbur Sewell*, who was killed by a shell July 13th; Chaplain *Michael W. Keith*, who died of wounds September 18th, and Chaplain *H. Dieman*, who was killed by a high explosive shell September 29th—a proof that our Chaplains are spending and being spent in the great cause! Several have been wounded either by gas or shell, and in some instances quite severely, but no deaths, other than the foregoing have been reported to this office.

C. H. BRENT,
Senior Chaplain, A. E. F.

A. G. Printing Dept., G. H. Q. A. E. F., 1918.

J. J. Burke

COPY.

The National Catholic War Council.

Office of Executive Secretary,
872 14th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

December 17th 1918.

Dear Dr. Speer:-

I have just received the enclosed letter from Bishop Brent and also the enclosed Bulletin. Much of the letter is out of date now. I have not been at the War Department and I suppose it is not important to follow up the telegram sent by General Pershing relative to promotions.

I trust that we will be able to have a meeting of the Committee of Six soon.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) John J. Burke, C.S.P.

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
105 East 22nd Street,
New York, N.Y.

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

October 31, 1918.

Rev. John J. Burke, C. S. P.,
Chairman, The Committee of Six,
25 Madison Avenue, New York City, N. Y., U. S. A.

Dear Father Burke:-

Day before yesterday we held in our office the first conference of our Corps Senior Chaplains recently appointed. It marked a red letter day in the history of our organization in France. The men selected for Senior Chaplains of the Corps are of the highest type. I venture to say that there are no men in the Army holding analogous positions who stand higher in character or ability. Of course to us their appointment is an enormous relief. They have the general oversight of all units in the Corps which include, in addition to the distinctively Corps troops, Divisional organizations and also hospitals.

During our conference, the question of the burial of the dead, which has been one of our grave problems, waswisely discussed and practical suggestions were made for the use of the General Staff. The matter of preparing for and handling wisely demobilization was also a topic. Hitherto I havefunctioned directly through the Senior Chaplains of the Divisions; now my work will be through the Senior Chaplains Corps; this reducing labor at the centre and reaching a higher degree of accurate information. The next step is the appointment of Army Senior Chaplains. Day after tomorrow I will leave for consultation with the Staff of the First and Second Armies relative to the appointment of a Senior Chaplain of each Army, who will have the general religious oversight of the Chaplains of the Corps as well as of the chaplains of the distinctively Army troops. Next week in Paris I have on Wednesday a meeting with the representatives of the auxiliary agencies, followed the next day by a conference with the Senior Chaplain of the Base Sections. At this latter conference we are to take up the question of work during demobilization, as well as the practical details of work in the Base Sections.

Today we have been notified that we have eighty Chaplains ready for assignment, and that 140 are either in France or on the point of landing. This relieves the immediate strain, but it will take another month before we will be able to draw a free breath. In other words, not less than 400 Chaplains in addition to those we now have will give us even a minimum to meet the tremendous demands.

This is just a summary of things that have happened since Chaplain Moody and Chaplain Houlihan left. We are looking forward to seeing Secretary Keppel at any early date. Inquiry at the War Department will enable you to see the telegram sent by General Pershing relative to promotions. Please do not allow this matter to rest. General Pershing's words are put in very strong terms, and I hope will meet with an immediate response.

With kindest regards, I remain,
Yours very faithfully,
(signed) G.H. Brent,
Senior G.H.Q. Chaplain

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

October 21, 1918.

Rev. John J. Burke, D. D. P.,
President, The Committee of Six,
3 Madison Avenue, New York City, N. Y., U. S. A.

My dear Father Burke:-

Day before yesterday we held in my office the first conference of our Corps Senior Chaplains recently. It marked a red letter day in the history of our organization in France. The men selected for Senior Chaplains of the Corps are of the highest type. I venture to say that there are men in the Army holding analogous positions who stand higher in character and ability. Of course to me their appointment is an enormous relief. They have the general oversight of all units in the Corps which involve, in addition to the exclusively Corps troops, divisional organizations and also hospitals.

During our conference, the question of the burial of the dead, which has been one of our grave problems, seriously discussed and practical suggestions were made for the use of the General staff. The matter of preparing for and handling wisely demobilization was also a topic. Hitherto I have written directly through the Senior Chaplains of the divisions; now my work will be through the Senior Chaplains Corps; this removing labor at the centre and enabling a higher degree of concrete information. The next step is the appointment of Army Senior Chaplains. My aide tomorrow I will leave for consultation with the staff of the First and Second Armies relative to the appointment of a Senior Chaplain of each army, who will have the general oversight of the Chaplains of the Corps as well as of the distinctively Army troops. Next week I have on Wednesday a meeting with the representatives of the auxiliary agencies, followed the next day by a conference with the Senior Chaplain of the divisions. At this latter conference we are to take up the question of work during demobilization, as well as the practical details of work in the base sections.

Today we have been notified that we have eighty Chaplains ready for assignment, and that 140 are either in France or on the point of landing. This relieves the immediate strain, but it will take another month before we will be able to draw a free breath. In other words, not less than 400 Chaplains in addition to those we now have will give us even a minimum to meet the tremendous demands.

This is just a summary of things that have happened since Chaplain Moody and Chaplain Hunnam left. We are looking forward to seeing the secretary depart at an early date. Inquiry at the War Department will enable you to see the telegram sent by General Pershing relative to promotions. Please do not allow this matter to rest. General Pershing's words are put in very strong terms, and I hope will meet with an immediate response.

With kindest regards, I remain,
Yours very faithfully,
(signed) G.H. Grant,
Senior G.H.Q. Chaplain

December 26th, 1918.

The Rev. John J. Burke, C.S.P.
120 W. 60th St.,
N.Y.City

My dear Father Burke,

I am very much obliged for your note of December 17th with its copy of the enclosed letter from Chaplain Brent, and the Chaplain's bulletin No. 2. I am glad they have got at last an adequate organization on the other side. We seem to be as far from it as ever here.

With best wishes for a happy holiday time, and a blessed New Year,

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

res/ms

Many thanks for the beautiful little Christmas greetings.

Vancouver, B.C.
December 24th, 1920.

Mr. John F. Burns, Esq.,
Box 20, Cobalt, Ont.
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Burns:-

I am very pleased indeed for your news of December 23rd with the copy of the Annual Report of the Designate Branch and the Chairman's Address. I am glad to have had at last an accurate consolidation on the other side. It gives us the area in an easy form.

With best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year,

Yours sincerely,

P.C.

Many thanks for the beautiful little Christmas greetings.

J. J. Burke

January 2, 1919.

Father John Burke of the Committee of Six called me up to say that he had been consulted by Secretary Baker as to the advisability of putting chaplains on transports and that he had answered that where there was a Catholic chaplain on board, as on the Leviathan, there would be no need of adding another Catholic chaplain, but that he believed that there should be a Catholic and a Protestant chaplain on each transport. I told him that I had supposed that ~~it~~ the proposal concerned army chaplains and that I was thoroughly in favor of having both a Catholic and a Protestant chaplain on each transport, but that if he felt that the naval chaplain alone was sufficient in the case of the Catholics, that was, of course, for him to decide.

I urged him to urge upon Secretary Baker the importance of making this provision for chaplains and told him that I was sure in this I could speak for Dr. Speer.

(Report of telephone conversation between Dr. William Adams Brown and Father John Burke.)

John J Burke

The Committee of Six

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS AND MORAL ACTIVITIES IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

CHAIRMAN
REV. JOHN J. BURKE, C.S.P.
120 West 60th Street
New York City

REV. WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN, D.D.
105 East Twenty-second Street
New York City

COL. HARRY CUTLER
7 Eddy Street
Providence, R. I.

MR. JOHN R. MOTT
347 Madison Avenue
New York City

RT. REV. JAMES DE WOLF PERRY
14 Wall Street
New York City
Care of Morgan, Harjes & Co.
31 Boulevard Haussmann
Paris, France

MR. ROBERT E. SPEER
105 East Twenty-second Street
New York City

Co-operating with Army and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

General Office of Committee:
347 Madison Avenue, New York City

January 6, 1919.

Dr. Robert E. Speer,

156 Fifth Avenue,

New York.

Dear Dr. Speer:

I have received from Bishop Brent of General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Force, a communication copy of which is enclosed. Bishop Brent sends it without comment. I think that all the members of the Committee of Six will be interested in it, and I am sending a copy to each.

Faithfully yours,

John J Burke CSP

CHAIRMAN.

C O P Y.

ARMY CHAPLAINS' SCHOOL, AMERICAN E. F., FRANCE JAR-DeV.

A. P. O. NO. 762.

November 30th, 1918.

From: Commandant, Army Chaplains' School.

To: Senior Chaplain G. H. Q.

Subject: Report for the Period October 1st to November 30th Inc.

1. No report was submitted for the month of October for the reason that we were so overwhelmed by the arrival all at once on October 31st of one hundred and fifty Chaplains from the United States, and it was not practicable for us to make a report at that time. Later, the prospects for the cessation of hostilities indicated the necessity for changing the course of instruction at the School, so it was believed better to wait and make the report when the change was made.

2. October 1st the School was moved from Neuilly-sur-suize to Chateau d'Aux, near Le Mans, where the additional feature of a Replacement Depot was added to the institution.

3. During the period covered by this report three hundred and seventy four (374) Chaplains have been in the institution, of whom thirty nine (39) were Replacements. Of the three hundred and thirty-five (335) Chaplains passing through the School.

135 were Catholics
59 were Methodists
39 were Baptists
35 were Presbyterians
25 were Episcopalians
16 were Disciples
6 were Lutherans
6 were Jewish
4 were Congregationalists
3 were Unitarians
3 were Christian Scientists
1 was Reformed
1 was Salvation Army

4. The instruction given has been as shown in the accompanying "Course of Instruction", marked "X", except where it became necessary to shorten the course for the benefit of those who received orders of assignment and when it was necessary to let go to make room at the School.

5. In addition to the regular staff of the School, lectures have been delivered by Mr. McDonald, K. of C. Secretary, Mr. Dwight W. Weist, Division Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Dr. J. W. Powell, of the

Y. M. C. A., Bishop Walter R. Lambuth, Bishop C. H. Brent, Chaplain F. P. Dougherty, Chaplain Paul D. Moody, General Glenn, and Miss Fenton, niece of Lord Kitchner.

6. In addition to the lectures and instruction of the regular course, a number of conferences have been held by the Chaplains at the School among themselves, which have been very helpful and suggestive. Several entertainments have been given by the Chaplains and were greatly enjoyed by all. The spectacle of a Jewish Rabbi singing the Rosary, accompanied on the piano by a Catholic Priest will indicate the brotherly spirit in which all these meetings were conducted.

7. Chaplains from the School have held from two to ten Services in the vicinity of the School each Sunday.

8. In the main the spirit of the Chaplains has been fine, though there has been some disposition on the part of a few to criticise. Some have shown an unnecessary impatience at not receiving their assignment with the promptness that they imagined their importance demanded.

9. We wish to record our appreciation of the hearty and sympathetic interest which the Commanding General of the 83rd Division and his Staff have shown for the welfare of this School. Captain Howell Senior Chaplain of the Division has been untiring in his efforts to serve the School.

10. The change in the situation necessitates a change in the work in this institution. A tentative program will be submitted for the consideration of your office at an early date.

(Signed) JOHN A RANDOLPH

Chaplain U. S. Army

Commandant.

C O P Y.

EXHIBIT "X"

ARMY CHAPLAINS' SCHOOL

CHATEAU D'AUX, LOUPLANDE

MAJOR JOHN A RANDOLPH, COMMANDANT

A.P.O. 762, Amer. E.F.

- -

"COURSE OF INSTRUCTION"

(1)	First Aid	6 hrs.
(1)	Gas Defense Drill	6 hrs.
(2)	Map Reading	1 hr.
(1)	Official Correspondence	1 hr.
(2)	Equipment	1 hr.
(2)	Customs of the Service	1 hr.
(2)	The Chaplain in the Front Line	1 hr.
(2)	Identification and Burial of the Dead	2 hrs.
(2)	Esprit de Corps	3 hrs.
(3)	Cooperation, Red Cross	1 hr.
(3)	" K. of C.	1 hr.
(3)	" Y.M.C.A.	1 hr.
(3)	" Salvation Army and Jewish WB.	1 hr.
(4)	French History	3 hrs.
(5)	Devotional Service (Daily)	1 hr.
(5)	Censorship and Postal Regulations	1 hr.
(1)	Physical Exercise (Daily)	1½hrs.
(x)	French Language (Daily)	1 hr.

TOTAL HOURS for 10day course 65.

1. Lt.J.W.Hicks 3. Invited Speakers 5. Representatives of
2. Chaplain Randolph 4. Dr.J.W.Powell,Y.M.C.A. the Postal Service

(x) No instructor secured as yet.

John J. Burke

The Committee of Six

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS AND MORAL ACTIVITIES IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

CHAIRMAN
REV. JOHN J. BURKE, C.S.P.
120 West 60th Street
New York City

REV. WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN, D.D.
105 East Twenty-second Street
New York City

COL. HARRY CUTLER
7 Eddy Street
Providence, R. I.

MR. JOHN R. MOTT
347 Madison Avenue
New York City

REV. JAMES DE WOLF PERRY
14 Wall Street
New York City
Care of Morgan, Harjes & Co.
31 Boulevard Haussmann
Paris, France

MR. ROBERT E. SPEER
105 East Twenty-second Street
New York City

Co-operating with Army and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

General Office of Committee:
347 Madison Avenue, New York City

January 17, 1919.

9

My dear Mr. Speer:-

I think you will be pleased to receive a copy of the letter which is in answer to the recommendation of the Committee of Six.

Sincerely yours,

John J. Burke. C.S.P.
Chairman.

Mr. Robert E. Speer,
105 East 22nd. Street,
New York, N.Y.

COPY

WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of the Chief of Staff,
Washington.

January 13, 1919.

Rev, John J. Burke,
932 - 14th. Street,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Father Burke:-

You will be interested to know that on January 6, 1919, the Secretary of War directed that one army chaplain be assigned in America to every transport and hospital ship for service going and returning, in addition to the regular Navy chaplain of such ships. The Army and the Navy chaplains thus assigned are to be one Protestant and one Catholic. The Army chaplain is to be assigned for continuous service on the ship going and returning and it is not intended that he ve taken off the ship in France or England or assigned to duty with the American Expeditionary Forces. This arrangement is to be only for a limited period and until it shall become possible for the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces to return chaplains with each transport.

Yours very truly,

HENRY JERVEY
Major General, General Staff.
Assistant to the Chief of Staff.
Director of Operations.

COPY

WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of the Chief of Staff.
Washington.

January 15, 1919.

Rev. John J. Burke,
932 - 14th. Street,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Father Burke:-

You will be interested to know that, on January 6, 1919, the Secretary of War directed that one army chaplain be assigned in America to every transport and hospital ship for service going and returning, in addition to the regular Navy chaplain of such ships. The Army and the Navy chaplains thus assigned are to be one Protestant and one Catholic. The Army chaplain is to be assigned for continuous service on the ship going and returning and it is not intended that he be taken off the ship in France or England or assigned to duty with the American Expeditionary Forces. This arrangement is to be only for a limited period and until it shall become possible for the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces to return chaplains with each transport.

Yours very truly,

HENRY T. BEVEY
Major General, General Staff.
Assistant to the Chief of Staff.
Director of Operations.

May 16th, 1919.

Father J. J. Burke,
120 West 60th Street,
New York City.

My dear Father Burke,

The General War Time Commission of the Churches has had its final meeting and dissolved. We have found it very hard to bring this cooperative work to a conclusion, it has developed so many lines of activity that inevitably run on into the times of peace. It has seemed wise to the Commission, however, since it was created for a distinctive purpose, and as that purpose has now been fulfilled, to turn over such activities as remain to continuing agencies. In so far as these could not be definitely specified, the residuary legatee of the Commission, so to speak, is the Administrative Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, at whose instance the Commission was brought into existence two years ago.

At the closing meeting of the Commission the following resolution was adopted, which I have much pleasure in reporting through you to the National Catholic War Council:

"That the Commission make appreciative recognition of the loyal cooperation in its work of the War Work Councils of the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A., of the helpful presence in its deliberations of representatives of the Salvation Army, of the friendly relations which have existed with the National Catholic War Council of the Roman Catholic Church, with the Jewish Welfare Board, U.S. Army and Navy, and with the War Camp Community Service, and of the sympathetic helpfulness of the War and Navy Departments of the National Government."

With kind regard,

Very faithfully yours,

RHS/MS

May 29, 1919.

Mr. J. J. Turner,
Y.M.C.A. Office Secretary,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Turner:

The Council for Free Conferences of the Government and the Final Draft and Discussion. We have found it very hard to bring this corporation to a conclusion, if the Government as being likely of activity that involves a considerable time to the Commission, and for more than three years. It has seemed wise to the Commission, since it was crucial for a limitative project, and as such purpose has been fulfilled, we think we must hesitate no longer to conclude the work. In so far as time does not be satisfactory, the [illegible] of the Commission, as it works, is the unanimity of confidence of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in America, as indicate the Commission was brought into existence two years ago.

In the closing sessions of the Commission the following resolution was adopted, which I have been instructed to report; thereby you to the National Council:

"That the Commission make substantially recognition of the Legal Department in the work of the War Work Council of the Y.M.C.A. and cooperation in the interest of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A., and of the helpful presence in its deliberations of representatives of the Salvation Army, or the friendly relations which have existed with the National Catholic War Council of the Young Catholic Church, with the Jewish Welfare Board, U.S. Army and Navy, and with the Camp Community Service, and of the sympathetic helpfulness of the War and Navy Departments of the Local Commanders."

With kind regards,

Very faithfully yours,

J. J. Burke

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
UNDER THE SUPERVISION
OF THE PAULIST FATHERS

THE CATHOLIC WORLD
120-122 West 60th St.
New York.

New York, May 22, 1919

Dr. Robert E. Speer,

General War Time Commission of the Churches,

105 East 22nd Street,

New York.

Dear Dr. Speer:

I wish to thank you for your note of May 16th, notifying me of the final meeting of the General War Time Commission of the Churches.

I wish to thank you for the resolution, copy of which you sent me. I will convey it to The National Catholic War Council and will send you word from that body at a later date.

I want to express again the pleasure which the war opportunity gave of working with you in those religious interests common to us all.

Kindly accept my good personal wishes, and believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) John J. Burke, C. S. P.

Date of leaving for Lousiville,
Place of departure
Pullman fare
Railroad fare
Subsistence @ $4 per diem
Date of leaving Louisville for home
Pullman fare
Railroad fare
Subsistence @ $4 per diem
Incidental expenses, if any, such as telegrams, taxis, etc., but Not tips.

The Committee of Six

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS AND MORAL ACTIVITIES IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

CHAIRMAN
Rev. JOHN J. BURKE, C.S.P.
Fourteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN, D.D.
East Twenty-second Street
New York City

COL. HARRY CUTLER
7 Eddy Street
Providence, R. I.

MR. JOHN R. MOTT
347 Madison Avenue
New York City

REV. JAMES DE WOLF PERRY
14 Wall Street
New York City
e of Morgan, Harjes & Co.
1 Boulevard Haussmann
Paris, France

MR. ROBERT E. SPEER
East Twenty-second Street
New York City

Co-operating with Army and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

General Office of Committee:
347 Madison Avenue, New York City

Tmx

Tmx

May 23,1919.

Secretary to Mr. Speer:-

Dear Sir:-

I am sending in the expense accounts of the members of the Committee of Six for the trip to Louisville Ky., last July, 1918. Would you be good enough to fill in the enclosed slip which is a copy of the one sent us by the War Department last fall for the expense accounts. I am sorry this has been delayed so long but I hope now to have it settled in a few days if you will let me have the information as soon as possible. I believe it was once sent me but I have mislaid it, it was enclosed in your letter of July 22, 1918.

Thanking you for your attention, I am

Sincerely yours,

Josephine C. Edwards.

Secretary to Father Burke.

P. J. Burke

May 26th, 1919.

Miss Josephine C. Edwards,
120 W. 60th St.,
N.Y.City

My dear Miss Edwards,

Your note in behalf of Father Burke is just received. I am sorry to have to say that I threw away long ago the memorandum of my expenses on the trip to Louisville at the request of the War Department to visit the Chaplains Training School. I assumed that there was no chance of any payment of these expenses by the Government. I have only the charge in my accounts of the total amount expended which was $85.00 covering Pullman, Railroad, fare, and meals from Springfield, Mass to Louisville, and return to New York.

Very sincerely yours,

res/ms

May 6th, 1919.

Miss Josephine C. Schwab,
120 W. 80th St.,
N.Y.City

My dear Miss Schwab,

Your note in behalf of Esther Burke is just received. I am sorry to have to say that I left very long ago the association of my business on the 5th St. in Louisville at the request of the War Department to visit the Champlain Training School. I assumed that there was no chance of any payment of these expenses by the Government. I have only the charge in my accounts of the total amount expended which was 325.00 covering railway, national, hotel, and meals from Springfield, Mass to Louisville, and return to New York.

Very sincerely yours,

rwf/ms

Josephine C. Edwards
John J. Burke

The Committee of Six

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS AND MORAL ACTIVITIES IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

CHAIRMAN
Rev. JOHN J. BURKE, C.S.P.
832 Fourteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN, D.D.
105 East Twenty-second Street
New York City

Col. HARRY CUTLER
7 Eddy Street
Providence, R. I.

Mr. JOHN R. MOTT
347 Madison Avenue
New York City

Rev. JAMES De WOLF PERRY
14 Wall Street
New York City

Care of Morgan, Harjes & Co.
31 Boulevard Haussmann
Paris, France

Mr. ROBERT E. SPEER
East Twenty-second Street
New York City

Co-operating with Army and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

General Office of Committee:
347 Madison Avenue, New York City

June 2, 1919.

Dear Mr. Speer:-

I wish to acknowledge your letter of May 26th. I am very sorry the matter of the expense accounts has been so delayed. I will put yours in with $85.00 as the total amount and I hope it will be settled shortly.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am

Very sincerely
Josephine C. Edwards.
Secretary to Father Burke.

Mr. Robert E. Speer,
105 East Twenty-second Street,
New York, N.Y.

Miss Josephine C. Edwards.
for J. J. Burke

RECEIVED
JUL 14
Mr. Speer

The Committee of Six

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS AND MORAL ACTIVITIES IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

FILING DEPT.
JUL 15 1919
SECRETARIES

Re: expense

CHAIRMAN
REV. JOHN J. BURKE, C.S.P.
232 Fourteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN, D.D.
105 East Twenty-second Street
New York City

COL. HARRY CUTLER
7 Eddy Street
Providence, R. I.

MR. JOHN R. MOTT
347 Madison Avenue
New York City

REV. JAMES DE WOLF PERRY
14 Wall Street
New York City
Care of Morgan, Harjes & Co.
31 Boulevard Haussmann
Paris, France

MR. ROBERT E. SPEER
105 East Twenty-second Street
New York City

Co-operating with Army and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

General Office of Committee:
347 Madison Avenue, New York City

July 11, 1919.

War Time Commission
RECEIVED
JUL 12 1919
Referred to
Answered
Contents

Dear Mr. Speer:-

I am sorry to be obliged to trouble you again about the expense account for the trip to Louisville, but the War Department has written for more information. I quote from their letter:

> "I believe the vouchers will pass by the Disbursing Clerk of the War Department if we can obtain from these members of the Committee of Six a statement as to the names of the railroads over which they traveled, both east and west, and also a statement as to what Pullman accomodation was furnished, i.e. section, berth or stateroom."

As soon as this information is given, the accounts will be settled.

Very sincerely,

Josephine C. Edwards
Secretary to Father Burke.

Mr. Robert E. Speer,
105 East 22nd. Street,
New York, N.Y.

John J. Burke

COPY

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Washington D C 540 PM
July 11, 1919

DR ROBERT E SPEER

105 EAST 22D STREET NEW YORK

SECRETARY BAKER HAS REQUESTED MEETING OF COMMITTEE OF SIX AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO CONFER ON IMPORTANT RELIGIOUS MATTERS ON PEACE BASIS SUGGEST WE MEET MOTTS OFFICE NEW YORK CITY MONDAY AFTERNOON THREE OCLOCK KINDLY WIRE ANSWER NINE THIRTY FOURTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST WASHINGTON

JOHN J. BURKE

July 12,1919

Father J.J.Burke,
930 - 14th St.,N.W.,
Washington,D.C.

Mott in Canada. Brown in England. Our General War Time Commission is dissolved and its work for Army and Navy transferred to Committee in Washington of which Bishop McDowell is Chairman. I would suggest your conferring with him as representative of the Protestant Churches.

Robert E. Speer.

Prepay - Charge R.E.Speer personal.

Secretary Baker has requested meeting of Committee of Six as soon as possible to confer on important religious matters on peace basis. Suggest we meet Mott's office New York Monday afternoon 3:00. Kindly wire answer 930 -14th St.N.W.Washington,DC

J.J.Burke.

Dr J. J. Burke
930 14th St NW
Washington, D.C.

Letter - Papers presented

[illegible] in Canada. Brown in England. Our General War Time Commission is discontinued [illegible] work for Army & Navy transferred to Committee in Washington, which Bishop McDowell chairman. I would suggest your conferring with him as representative of the Lord's church

Robert E. Speer

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

INCLUDING WORK OF THE ARMENIAN RELIEF, THE PERSIAN WAR RELIEF, AND THE SYRIAN-PALESTINE RELIEF COMMITTEES

x J. J. Burke -

re: Appenes

July 14th,1919

x Miss Josephine C. Edwards,
547 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Miss Edwards,

In reply to your note of July 11th I can easily supply from memory the facts asked for by the War Department. I travelled from Springfield to Louisville by way of the Boston and Albany the New York Central the Big Four and the L.& N. ,I returned by way of the L.& N. to Cincinnati and from there to New York by the Pennsylvania. I had a Pullman berth from Springfield to Cincinnati and a Pullman seat from Cincinnati to Louisville on the way out,and a berth from Louisville to Cincinnati,a Pullman seat from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh and a berth from Pittsburgh to New York returning.

Very sincerely yours,

RES:C.

July 31st,1934

Miss Josephine O. Brown,
[illegible]
New York City.

My dear Miss Brown:

In reply to your note of July 31st I was unable yesterday from
[illegible] the Fiske Bureau and by the Department. I telephoned Dean
Pierpoint in Washington by dint of his secretaries and already the two grad
students are late for an 1.6 B. A. recommend by next to the last T. Mr
[illegible] and Prof Langdon the Dean of the Graduate. I did a million
[illegible] from specifically to chemistry and a million more from Chemistry
to Langdon or the [illegible] and a bond from Langdon to Chemistry.
Nothing away from chemistry to physics and a bond from physics to
the Fiske [illegible].

Yours sincerely Dorothy.

Dorothy.

1. It seems to the Committee both appropriate and inevitable, at this time of need for the harmonious coordination of all forces in our national life, that all agencies, political and religious, should seek to act as far as possible in harmonious support of the Government and in the promotion of the moral and religious interests of the army and that there should be some such method as a small informal Committee provides for bringing together the views of the various religious bodies and securing the good effect of cooperative action in matters of common interest and agreement.

2. Such a small Committee, in our judgment, should be simply such an informal and unofficial body as is defined in the resolution of the Committee of six adopted at its meeting in Washington and should serve merely as an advisory committee to bring together when necessary and as far as it should be able to do so the views of the different religious elements represented.

3. Such a Committee, however, should not attempt to act or speak officially for the various religious agencies of the nation, which have their own methods and forms both of public utterance and of communication with the Government, which they are unable to transfer to any other agency.

John J. Burke

National Catholic Welfare Conference

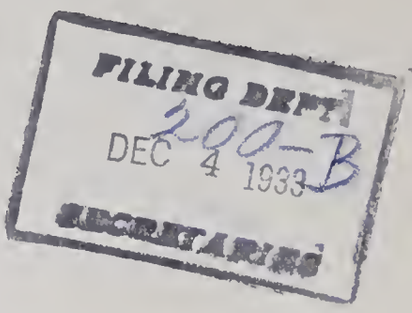
MOST REV. EDWARD J. HANNA, D. D., CHAIRMAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

S

JOHN J. BURKE, C.S.P.
GENERAL SECRETARY

MICHAEL J. READY
ASSISTANT GENERAL SECRETARY

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
1312 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.



290-B

15 November, 1933.

Dear Doctor Speer:

I wish to thank you for sending me the pamphlets - "Rethinking -- Missions Examined","Foreign Missions Are Going On", "Two Hundred and Fifty Years of Foreign Missions", "The Christian Attitude Toward Non-Christian Religions".

I have not, of course, had time to read them as yet, but I will as soon as opportunity presents itself, and I appreciate your thoughtfulness.

With good wishes, I remain

Faithfully yours,

John J. Burke C.S.P.

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
Room 808,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, New York.

National Catholic Welfare Conference

November 13, 1933

Rev. John J. Burke, C.S.P.,
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Father Burke:

It was very kind indeed of you to send me Father McGowan's pamphlet - "Toward Social Justice." I shall be taking it with me on a long railroad journey that I am to make this week and shall have opportunity to read it on the train. It is a great pleasure to have these little remembrances from you from time to time. I think often of our relationships during the war and am grateful for the sense of the Christian faith and fellowship that binds us together.

I have often quoted the lovely little Christmas verse which you sent me "This night this hut all secrets hold," and have never found it to fail in laying a hush on the hearts of those who hear it, calling forth a response from their spirits.

I am taking the liberty of sending you herewith under separate cover several little pamphlets which I hope may be of interest to you.

With kind regard,

Very cordially yours,

FJS:B

Sent November 13,1933
General Assembly Address
Makemie Address
Re-Thinking Missions Examined
The Christian Attitude Toward
Non-Christian Religions.

Sept November 15,1932
General Assembly Address
Makemie Address
Re-Thinking Missions Examined
The Christian Attitude Toward
Non-Christian Religions.

John J. Burke

National Catholic Welfare Conference

S

MOST REV. EDWARD J. HANNA, D.D.
CHAIRMAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
JOHN J. BURKE, C.S.P., GENERAL SECRETARY

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
1312 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

13 June, 1932.

Dear Doctor Speer:

I thank you for your note of June the tenth.

I am sending you copies of both the Hancock and Hatfield Bills. I am sending you also a statement of the object of these bills, drawn up by a member of our staff here, Mr. Ward. Under separate cover, I am sending also a record of the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee of the House, on the Hancock Bill, and the adverse report of the Committee.

I am grateful for your interest in the matter, and it was good to hear from you.

With good wishes, I remain

Faithfully yours,

John J. Burke CSP

Dr. Robert E. Speer, Secretary,
Board of Foreign Missions of the
Presbyterian Church in the United States,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

72D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 4436

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 21, 1932

Mr. HATFIELD introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To amend section 305 (a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, and sections 211, 245, and 312 of the Criminal Code, as amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subdivision (a) of section 305 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and sections 211, 245, and 312 of the Criminal Code, as amended, are each amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "The provisions of this section shall not be construed to apply to any book or information relating to the prevention of conception, or article, instrument, substance, drug, medicine, or thing designed, adapted, or intended for the prevention of conception, for use (1) by

★ 4-23-32

any physician legally licensed to practice medicine in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or by his direction or prescription; (2) by any medical college legally chartered under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia; (3) by any druggist in his legitimate prescription business; or (4) by any hospital or clinic licensed in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia."

A BILL

To amend section 305 (a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, and sections 211, 245, and 312 of the Criminal Code, as amended.

By Mr. HATFIELD

APRIL 21, 1932

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

Congress } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { Report
Session } { No. 1435

ND THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930 AND THE CRIMINAL CODE

May 26, 1932.—Ordered to be printed

Crisp, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted the following

ADVERSE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 11082]

. Crisp, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted the ing report to accompany House bill 11082, entitled "A bill to d section 305 (a) of the tariff act of 1930, and sections 211, 245, 12 of the Criminal Code, as amended."

er the hearings were concluded the committee in executive n considered the bill, and, after debate, by a vote of 19 to 4 the ittee report the bill back to the House with the recommendation t do not pass.

der existing law it is unlawful to use the mails to disseminate ation on contraception or to transport medicines or instru- to be used for this purpose. Also, under existing law, the portation of such articles in interstate commerce is prohibited. nder existing law, dissemination of knowledge on this subject nsportation of medicines or instruments for use in connection vith is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States.

only provision of this bill that gave the Ways and Means Com- jurisdiction over the bill was the provision repealing the section tariff bill which prevents the importation of such articles into nited States. If that provision of the tariff bill should be re- l, unless further laws were enacted on the subject, it would not ve the purposes of the proponents of the legislation, for it still be unlawful to use the mails for the dissemination of this ation or to transport in interstate commerce medicines or ments used in connection therewith. It is true that the bill ns provisions repealing the other laws herein referred to perti- o the subject matter, but the Ways and Means Committee hat, as the only jurisdiction it has is of minor importance, it

would not be right for it to usurp the jurisdiction of the other committees of the House which have legislative control over the real substance of the matter involved.

The committee has the highest respect for the splendid men and women who appeared before it and testified in favor of and against the bill and accords to each of them the purest of motives and the patriotic desire to render service to the country. However, this is a very controversial matter; and in these times of economic unrest and discontent, with the necessity upon Congress of giving its undivided attention to public matters of the highest importance, the committee reaches the conclusion that it is unwise at this time to inject a discussion of this matter into the House and country.

For these reasons the committee reports the bill back adversely.

O

72D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 11082

[Report No. 1435]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 4, 1932

Mr. HANCOCK of North Carolina (by request) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed

MAY 26, 1932

Reported adversely

A BILL

To amend section 305 (a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, and sections 211, 245, and 312 of the Criminal Code, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subdivision (a) of section 305 of the Tariff Act of
4 1930, and sections 211, 245, and 312 of the Criminal Code,
5 as amended, are each amended by adding at the end there-
6 of the following: "The provisions of this section shall not
7 apply (1) to information relating to the prevention of
8 conception if published either within or without the United
9 States by any governmental agency, medical society,
10 medical school, or medical journal, or if reprinted, after such

1 publication, by any person or organization whatever; nor
2 (2) to such information if sent by any licensed physician,
3 hospital, or clinic to any patient thereof, or to any other
4 licensed physician, hospital, or clinic; nor (3) to information
5 regarding the name and address of any licensed physician,
6 hospital, or clinic giving advice relative to the prevention
7 of conception, if such physician, hospital, or clinic is situated
8 in the State, Territory, District of Columbia, or foreign
9 country to which such information is sent; nor (4) to any
10 article, instrument, substance, drug, medicine, or thing that
11 may be used for the prevention of conception if sent to any
12 bona fide wholesale or retail dealer in medical supplies, or
13 to any licensed physician, hospital, or clinic, or if sent by
14 any licensed physician to any patient of said physician."

A BILL

To amend section 305 (a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, and sections 211, 245, and 312 of the Criminal Code, as amended.

By Mr. HANCOCK of North Carolina

APRIL 4, 1932

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed

MAY 26, 1932

Reported adversely

72D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 11082

[Report No. 1435]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 4, 1932

Mr. HANCOCK of North Carolina (by request) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed

MAY 26, 1932

Reported adversely

A BILL

To amend section 305 (a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, and sections 211, 245, and 312 of the Criminal Code, as amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subdivision (a) of section 305 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and sections 211, 245, and 312 of the Criminal Code, as amended, are each amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "The provisions of this section shall not apply (1) to information relating to the prevention of conception if published either within or without the United States by any governmental agency, medical society, medical school, or medical journal, or if reprinted, after such

1 publication, by any person or organization whatever; nor
2 (2) to such information if sent by any licensed physician,
3 hospital, or clinic to any patient thereof, or to any other
4 licensed physician, hospital, or clinic; nor (3) to information
5 regarding the name and address of any licensed physician,
6 hospital, or clinic giving advice relative to the prevention
7 of conception, if such physician, hospital, or clinic is situated
8 in the State, Territory, District of Columbia, or foreign
9 country to which such information is sent; nor (4) to any
10 article, instrument, substance, drug, medicine, or thing that
11 may be used for the prevention of conception if sent to any
12 bona fide wholesale or retail dealer in medical supplies, or
13 to any licensed physician, hospital, or clinic, or if sent by
14 any licensed physician to any patient of said physician."

A BILL

To amend section 305 (a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, and sections 211, 245, and 312 of the Criminal Code, as amended.

By Mr. HANCOCK of North Carolina

APRIL 4, 1932

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed

MAY 26, 1932

Reported adversely

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE,
1312 Massachusetts Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

Statement concerning Senate Bill 4436 and Bill H. R. 11082 to amend Tariff Act (1930) and Penal Code to permit importation, distribution and sale of contraceptive literature and instruments.

Efforts are being made to have the present Congress adopt Senate Bill 4436 introduced by Senator Hatfield of West Virginia, and H. R. 11082 introduced by Representative Hancock of North Carolina. These bills if passed would mark a very radical change in our Federal laws, namely, the Tariff Act and the Penal Code, on matters concerning birth control.

We present herewith the texts of these measures and some additional data showing how great a change this proposed legislation would effect; how it conflicts with, and offends present State legislation, and how it will open the flood-gates to all kinds of pornographic and obscene literature:

S. 4436 - "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That subdivision (a) of section 305 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and sections 211, 245, and 312 of the Criminal Code, as amended, are each amended by adding at the end thereof the following: 'The provision of this section shall not be construed to apply to any book or information relating to the prevention of conception, or article, instrument, substance, drug, medicine, or thing designed, adapted, or intended for the prevention of conception, for use (1) by any physician legally licensed to practice medicine in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or by his direction or prescription; (2) by any medical college legally chartered under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia; (3) by any druggist in his legitimate prescription business; or (4) by any hospital or clinic licensed in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.'"

H. R. 11082 - "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of

the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subdivision (a) of section 305 of the Tariff Act of 1930 as amended, and sections 211, 245, and 312 of the Criminal Code, as amended, are each amended by adding at the end thereof the following: 'The provisions of this section shall not apply (1) to information relating to the prevention of conception if published within or without the United States by any governmental agency, medical society, medical school, or medical journal, or if reprinted, after such publication, by any person or organization whatever; nor (2) to such information if sent by any licensed physician, hospital, or clinic to any patient thereof, or to any other licensed physician, hospital, or clinic; nor (3) to information regarding the name and address of any licensed physician, hospital, or clinic giving advice relative to the prevention of conception, if such physician, hospital, or clinic is situated in the State, Territory, or District of Columbia, or foreign country to which such information is sent; nor (4) to any article, instrument, substance, drug, medicine, or thing that may be used for the prevention of conception, if sent to any bona fide wholesale or retail dealer in medical supplies, or to any licensed physician, hospital, or clinic, or if sent by any licensed physician to any patient of said physicians.'"

Section 305 of the Tariff Act of 1930 prohibits the admission into the country of contraceptive information and instrumentation, which these bills would allow. By amending the present law, they would permit entry into the country of contraceptive information and instrumentation and would practically remove all restrictions on both the matter of information and of instrumentation.

Section 305 of the present Tariff Act (1930) which would no longer be effective if these measures were passed, reads as follows:

(a) PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION. - All persons are prohibited from importing into the United States from any foreign country, any book, pamphlet, paper writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture, or drawing containing any matter advocating or urging treason or insurrection against the United States, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States, or containing any threat to take the life of or inflict bodily harm upon any person in the United States, or any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture, drawing, or other representation, figure, or image on or of paper or other material, or any cast, instrument, or other article which is obscene or immoral, or any drug or medicine or any article whatever for the prevention of conception or for causing unlawful abortion, or any lottery ticket, or any printed paper that may be used as a lottery ticket, or any advertisement of

any lottery.

No such articles, whether imported separately or contained in packages with other goods entitled to entry, shall be admitted to entry; and all such articles and, unless it appears to the satisfaction of the collector that the obscene or other prohibited articles contained in the package were inclosed therein without the knowledge or consent of the importer, owner, agent, or consignee, the entire contents of the package of which such articles are contained, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture as hereinafter provided: Provided, That the drugs hereinbefore mentioned, when imported in bulk and not put up for any of the purposes thereinbefore specified, are excepted from the operation of this subdivision: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, admit the so-called classics or books of recognized and established literary or scientific merit, but may, in his discretion, admit such classics or books only when imported for noncommercial purposes.

Upon the appearance of any such book or matter at any customs office, the same shall be seized and held by the collector to await the judgment of the district court as hereinafter provided; and no protest shall be taken to the United States Customs Court from the decision of the collector. Upon the seizure of such book or matter the collector shall transmit information thereof to the district attorney of the district in which is situated the office at which such seizure has taken place, who shall institute proceedings in the district court for the forfeiture, confiscation, and destruction of the book or matter seized. Upon the adjudication that such book or matter thus seized is of the character the entry of which by this section prohibited, it shall be ordered destroyed and shall be destroyed. Upon adjudication that such book or matter thus seized is not of the character the entry of which is by this section prohibited, it shall not be excluded from entry under the provisions of this section.

In any such proceeding any party in interest may upon demand have the facts at issue determined by a jury and any party may have an appeal or the right of review as in the case of ordinary actions or suits.

(b) PENALTY ON GOVERNMENT OFFICERS. - Any officer, agent, or employee of the Government of the United States who shall knowingly aid or abet any person engaged in any violation of any of the provisions of law prohibiting importing, advertising, dealing in, exhibiting, or sending or receiving by mail, obscene

or indecent publications or representations, or books, pamphlets, papers, writings, advertisements, circulars, prints, pictures, or drawings containing any matter advocating or urging treason or insurrection against the United States, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States, or containing any threat to take the life of or inflict bodily harm upon any person in the United States, or means of preventing conception or procuring abortion, or other articles of indecent or immoral use or tendency, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for every offense be punishable by a fine of not more than $5,000, or by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than ten years, or both.

Section 211 of our present Federal Penal Code forbids the carrying by the United States mails of contraceptive information and instrumentation. The present bills would so change that Section so as to permit the United States mails to do this.

Section 211 of the present Penal Code, which would no longer be effective if these measures were passed, reads as follows:

Every obscene, lewd, or lascivious, and every filthy book, pamphlet, picture, paper, letter, writing, print, or other publication of an indecent character, and every article or thing designed, adapted, or intended for preventing conception or producing abortion, or for any indecent or immoral use; and every article, instrument, substance, drug, medicine, or thing which is advertised or described in a manner calculated to lead another to use or apply it for preventing conception or producing abortion, or for any indecent or immoral purpose; and every written or printed card, letter, circular, book pamphlet, advertisement, or notice of any kind giving information directly or indirectly, where, or how, or from whom, or by what means any of the hereinbefore-mentioned matters, articles, or things may be obtained or made, or where or by whom any acts or operation of any kind for the procuring or producing of abortion will be done or performed, or how or by what means conception may be prevented or abortion produced, whether sealed or unsealed; and every letter, packet or package, or other mail matter containing any filthy, vile, or indecent thing, device, or substance; and every paper, writing, advertisement, or representation that any article, instrument, substance, drug, medicine, or thing may, or can be used or applied for preventing conception or producing abortion, or for any indecent or immoral purpose, and every description calculated to induce or incite a person to so use or apply any such article, instrument, substance, drug, medicine, or thing is hereby declared to be non-mailable matter and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post office or by any letter carrier. Whoever shall

knowingly deposit, or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable, or shall knowingly take, or cause the same to be taken, from the mails for the purpose of circulating or disposing thereof or of aiding in the circulating or disposition thereof, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. And the term "indecent" within the intendment of this section shall include matter of a character tending to incite arson, murder, or assassination. (C.C. #211: R.S. #3893: Acts of July 12, 1876, c. 186, #1, 19 Stat. 90: September 26, 1888, c. 1039, #2, 25 Stat. 496; May 27, 1908, c. 206, 35 Stat. 416; March 4, 1909, c. 321, #211, 35 Stat. 1129; March 4, 1911, c. 241, #2, 36 Stat. 1339.)

Section 246 of our present Federal Penal Code forbids the carrying by interstate or international transportation companies of contraceptive information and instrumentation. The present Bills would make it legal for such companies to carry any kind of such information or instrumentation.

Section 245 of the Federal Penal Code, which would no longer be effective if the present measures were passed, reads as follows:

Whoever shall bring or cause to be brought into the United States, or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, from any foreign country, or shall herein knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited with any express company or other common carrier, for carriage from one State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, to any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any place in or subject to the jurisdiction of the United States through a foreign country, to any place in or subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to a foreign country, any obscene, lewd, or lascivious, or any filthy book, pamphlet, picture, motion-picture, film, paper, letter, writing, print, or other matter of indecent character, or any drug, medicine, article, or things designed, adapted, or intended for preventing conception, or producing abortion, or for any indecent or immoral use; or for any written or printed card, letter, circular, book, pamphlet, advertisement, or notice of any kind giving information, directly or indirectly, where, how, or of whom, or by what means any of the hereinbefore-mentioned articles, matters, or things may be obtained or made; or whoever shall knowingly take or cause to be taken from

such express company or other common carrier any matter or thing depositing of which for carriage is herein made unlawful, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (C.C. #245; Acts Feb. 8, 1897, c. 172, 29 Stat. 512; Feb. 8, 1905, c. 550, 33 Stat. 705; March 4, 1909, c. 321, #245, 35 Stat. 1138; June 5, 1920, c. 268, 41 Stat, 1050.)

Section 312 of our present Penal Code forbids the individual citizen to carry or distribute any contraceptive information or instrumentation. The Hancock Bill would permit both of these to be done by any governmental agency, by any medical society, by any medical school or by any medical journal; moreover, if once printed or distributed by any such agency, would permit any person or any organization whatsoever to reprint and distribute as it would see fit.

The full import of this will be seen if we picture a birth control organization, for example, having a medical journal print something which of itself such an organization could not print, and then reprint it and have it sent in the mails or distributed by individuals as it wished. This refers not only to information and printed matter, but also to contraceptive information of any kind. This would of course, include advertising in our magazines, etc. etc.

The Hatfield measure does not provide for the licensing or registration of manufacturers or dealers. Nor does it provide for any check up on the stocks carried by any manufacturer or dealer or for any record being kept of what disposition is made of such stocks.

Since neither of these bills provide for any registration or licensing of either manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer, they will permit any retailer, that is any drug store, to obtain and sell drugs and instruments for preventing conception. It would seem that such lack of restrictions will make it much more difficult for States to control and regulate this retail trade.

Section 312 of the Penal Code, which would no longer be effective if these bills were passed, reads as follows:

> Whosever shall sell, lend, give away, or in any manner exhibit, or offer to sell, lend, give away, or in any manner exhibit, or shall otherwise publish or offer to publish in any manner, or shall have in his possession for any such purpose, any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture, drawing, or other representation, figure, or image on

or of paper or other material, or any cast, instrument, or other article of an immoral nature, or any drug or medicine, or any article whatever, for the prevention of conception, or for causing unlawful abortion, or shall advertise the same for sale, or shall write or print, or cause to be written or printed, any card, circular, book, pamphlet, advertisement, or notice of any kind, stating when, where, how, or of whom, or by what means, any of the articles above mentioned can be purchased or obtained; or shall manufacture, draw, or print, or in anywise make any of such articles, shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (C.C. #312; R. S. #3389; Act March 4, 1909, c. 321, #12, 35 Stat.1149).

It must be remembered that the present obscenity clause of our Federal Penal Code has stood since 1876 without change. In enacting this legislation, Congress did not set up any new standard of morality. But Congress took the step in order to extend into fields where the States themselves were powerless, the same high standards that the States themselves had set up.

Both by tradition and by actual legislative enactment, the States have, as a rule, preserved in their legislation those standards up to this day. The passing of such measures as the bills now introduced, would of course, be a discouragement to every State. Moreover they would withdraw from all extra-continental possessions the standards which have hitherto been set up by our Federal Government; and because a change would require the United States mails to carry and deliver this information and instrumentation and because the change would further permit interstate carriers to transport and deliver, the legislation of the States would be practically ineffective. It is easily seen that the District of Columbia, which is immediately under Federal Control, could be and very probably would be made the national headquarters for a campaign against the moral standards of the States.

No State legislature has repealed or weakened the State legislation, and therefore it seems that there is no real popular demand for this proposed legislation.

WESTERN UNION

June 10, 1932
(Dict. June 9)

The Rev. John J. Burke, C.P.S.,
National Catholic Welfare Council,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Father Burke:

Your telegram with regard to the Hancock and Hatfield Bills came to me in Denver, and I referred it at once to the agency of our church having to do with moral and social problems. Apparently it was uninformed with regard to these two bills. Have you any extra copies of them or any summary of their provisions? If so, I should be glad to transmit them to the Moral Welfare Department of our church and also to pass them on to the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council.

It is always a pleasure to hear from you.

With kind regard -

Very cordially yours,

RES:AMW

June 10, 1949
(Dict. June 9)

The Rev. John J. Burke, C.S.P.,
National Catholic Welfare Council,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Father Burke:

Your telegram with regard to the Hancock and Martin Bills came to me in Denver, and I referred it at once to the agency of our church having to do with social and legal problems. Apparently it was unfortunate with regard to these two bills. Have you any extra copies of them or any summary of their provisions? If so, I would be glad to receive them to the Social Welfare Department of our church and also to call them on to the Social Service Commission of the National Council.

It is always a pleasure to hear from you.

With kind regards -

Very cordially yours,

PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201-S

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LCO = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
WLT = Week-End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 915-919 Seventeenth Street. Denver. Colo. Always Open

1932 MAY 28 PM 1 42

KA396 53 DL=H A WASHINGTON DC 28 303P

MINUTES IN TRANSIT

FULL RATE	DAY LETTER
3	39

DR ROBERT E SPEER=
BROWN PALACE HOTEL DVR=

ENDEAVORED TO REACH YOU NEWYORK TODAY MRS SPEER KINDLY GAVE ME YOUR ADDRESS WOULD LIKE TO HAVE TOLD YOU HEARINGS ON HANCOCK AND HATFIELD BILLS HAVE EVIDENCED THE VAST EXTENT OF MORAL QUESTIONS INVOLVED AND SHOWED URGENT NEED OF DOING ALL THAT CAN BE DONE TO SUPPORT THE CHRISTIAN TRADITION OF OUR COUNTRY=

JOHN J BURKE..

Rev. John J. Burke, C.S.P.
415 West 59th Street
New York City

My dear Father Burke:

It has been many years since we did what we could together for the Christian cause during the war and the years go by one by one without our meeting again, but I often think of you and now at the Christmas time send you just this word of assurance of warm regard and of best wishes for a blessed Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Very cordially yours,

December nineteenth
1 9 2 9

December 21, 1927

The Reverend John J. Burke
Church of the Passionist Fathers
59th Street, New York City

My dear Father Burke:

I send you sincere and hearty Christmas greetings and best wishes for a rich and blessed new year. The memory of our fellowship during the war is ever green and I often think of you with truest sympathy and friendship. May God's blessing be with you always and ever more and more.

Cordially yours,

RTS/B

John J. Burke

120 West 60th Street
New York City

Dec 22 1919

Dear Doctor Speer.

Kindly accept my good wishes for the Christmas season and for the new year.

Faithfully Yours

John J. Burke

120 West 60th Street
New York City

John J. Burke

Dec 31 1919

Dear Doctor Speer.

Your kind card was much appreciated. I wish to return this word of thanks and of greetings. The memory of our work together is very pleasant. and may we meet often during the coming year

Faithfully Yours

John J. Burke

1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dec 19 1926.

Dear Doctor Speer.

In remembrance of a common service. I send you my good wishes for Christmas and the new year.

Sincerely yours

John J. Burke

CABLE ADDRESS

TELEPHONE

DEPARTMEN
SECRETARIE
G
M

FOREIGN INFO
A. W. DIMOCK

1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dec. 20 32

Dear Doctor Speer:

My greetings go to you for Christmas. And I pray the new year be a blessed one for you.

Faithfully yours

John J. Burke C.S.P.

We Have Seen His Star

Matt. ii. 2.

FAR to the Eastern Kings,
Once shone the Star that brings
Joy to the faithful heart,
That plays its patient part.

The heart of God made Man,
Whose Star all time did span,
Still sends throughout the night
This world's redeeming Light.

Child, in Thy weakness strong,
To Whom we too belong,
Set us from darkness free
To live in love of Thee

—*John J. Burke, C.S.P.*

Christmas 1919

Rev John J. Burke

National Catholic Welfare Council

MOST REV. EDWARD J. HANNA, D. D.
CHAIRMAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
REV. JOHN J. BURKE, C. S. P., GENERAL SECRETARY

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
1312 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

16 January, 1923.

Dear Doctor Speer:

I wish to acknowledge and to thank you for your note and also to thank you for the copy of the publication, "Report on India and Persia", which is an account of your own labors in those countries. I certainly will read it with interest.

With good wishes, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

John J. Burke C.S.P.
General Secretary

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
The Board of Foreign Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dictated 1/5/23

January 9, 1923

Rev. John J. Burke, C.S.C.,
120 West 60th St.,
New York City.

My dear Father Burke:

It was a pleasure to receive your Christmas greeting and to have this evidence of your remembrance. I think often of our days of fellowship in the war time and am sorry that our paths have not met since.

I was out of the country from the summer of 1921-1922, visiting our Mission work in India and Persia. I am venturing to send you a copy of our Report. My closest contact with the Roman Catholic Missions anywhere on the trip was in Goa where I visited the grave of St. Francis Xavier in Tabriz, Persia, where I had a good visit with Monsieur Frannsen of the French Lazarist Mission.

With best wishes for the New Year,

Very sincerely yours,

RES-KC.

January 3rd, 1922

The Rev. John J. Burke, C.S.P.,
120 West 60th Street,
New York City.

My dear Father Burke,

In Mr. Speer's behalf I am writing to acknowledge and thank you for the book "American Catholics in the War" which you have kindly sent him. Mr. Speer is now in Persia, having just left India, where he has been visiting our Missions, and is not expected to return to the States until the early summer. I shall hold the book awaiting his return.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Mr. Speer.

C.

April 8th, 1921.

Father J. J. Burke,
National Catholic Welfare Council,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Father Burke,

I appreciated very much your Easter remembrance. It has been a beautiful Easter season, and its great meaning grows more and more wonderful to one's mind and heart every year.

Might I ask whether you would be good enough to have sent me a copy of the little pamphlet which the Welfare Council has published on social reconstruction.

Very cordially yours,

res/ms
Dictated March 29th.

John J Burke

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE PAULIST FATHERS

The Catholic World

120-122 WEST 60TH STREET

NEW YORK

New York, December 16, 1919.

15

Doctor Robert E. Speer,

Board of Foreign Missions,

156 - 5th Avenue,

New York.

Dear Doctor Speer:

I was glad to hear from you and to receive your note of December 6th. The clipping that you sent me was evidently merely a press dispatch. No copy of the Encyclical has reached this country as yet. I will follow the matter up, however, and endeavor to secure for you a copy just as soon as it is possible. It will surely be accessible at a later date.

I think with you that the Holy Father states a very important policy.

With good wishes, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

John J Burke CP

December 6th,1919

Father John J. Burke,C.S.P.,
120 West 60th Street,
New York City.

My dear Father Burke,

I clipped the enclosed from the New York Times of December 4th. Can you tell me whether this Encyclical can be secured anywhere in English? Judging from this account of the Encyclical it sets forth what I believe to be some of the most essential principles of foreign missionary work and I s ould be very glad to learn whether the Encyclical is accessible anywhere in English.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

PES:C.

December 8th, 1920.

Rev. John C. Burke, C.S.P.,
120 West 60th Street,
New York City.

Dear Father Burke,

I clipped the enclosed from the New York Times of December 4th. I can tell no matter this Encyclical can be secured anywhere in Baltimore. Your True this account of the Encyclical is some form that I believe to be one of the most essential principles of foreign missionary work and I am very glad to learn whether the Encyclical is accessible anywhere else.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

644 Riverside Drive
New York City
July 30, 1938.

Mr. Robert E. Speer,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Speer,

Thank you again for lending me the enclosed letters. I am still far from the publishing stage but if and when I am able to decide on publishing Father John's letters or thoughts on various subjects I shall let you know.

Very sincerely yours,

Elizabeth E. Salmon.

THE WORK OF THE CAMP PASTORS

I. The Occasion of this Paper.

The recent passage by Congress of the bill increasing the number of chaplains in the army has led to the proposal in some quarters that the appointment of camp pastors by denominational bodies should soon be discontinued. It is entirely natural that this suggestion of abolishing the institution of the camp pastorate should have arisen, inasmuch as many camp pastors, during the period in which the number of chaplains has been inadequate, have been performing tasks which logically belong to the chaplains and which they now, in view of their increased strength, will soon be able to carry on for themselves.

There is need, however, to consider whether this natural assumption covers the whole case, and whether there are not other functions which the camp pastors perform, which need to be conserved, and for which the camp pastor is required. The spirit in which this inquiry is here made is one of cordial desire on the part of the church at large to cooperate with the Government in doing whatever may be seen to be for the largest welfare of our enlisted men. With this end in view, it may be helpful to proceed as follows:

1. To explain what the camp pastors are doing.
2. To give the reasons why they are doing this work.
3. To consider the objections that have been raised.
4. To make suggestions looking toward a solution of the problem.

II. What is Meant by Camp Pastor.

It may be well at the outset to bear in mind that there are two types of church workers to which the title "camp pastor" has often been applied, but which, for the sake of clearness, should be distinguished by the separate terms, "voluntary chaplain" and "camp pastor". By a voluntary chaplain is meant an ordained clergyman who, in the absence of any commissioned chaplains or of a number sufficient to do the needed work, performs the regular functions of a commissioned chaplain, or of an assistant to the regular chaplain, after due assignment to his post by a commanding officer or by the senior chaplain of the camp. By a camp pastor is meant an ordained clergyman who is sent by a denominational war commission to a camp to do a work supplementary to that of both the chaplains and the Y.M.C.A. by providing a more definite link between the enlisted man and the church ~~of which he is a member~~. The two fields of supplementary work for which the camp pastor has been regarded as particularly responsible are, first, the strengthening of the churches in the vicinity of the camp to minister more effectively to the enlisted men when they are outside the camp; secondly, to establish a pastoral relationship with men of his own communion inside the camp, by means of personal contacts, with a view to keeping these men in touch with their home churches and with the churches in the community adjacent to the camp.

It is, of course, difficult to draw a hard and fast line between the voluntary chaplain and the camp pastor. A minister who goes to a camp distinctly in the capacity of a camp pastor is often called upon, by the exigencies of the local situation to perform tasks that ordinarily belong to the chaplain. The distinction, however, between the two types of work needs to be borne in mind, and in this paper we shall use the terms "voluntary chaplain" and "camp pastor" in the senses that we have indicated above.

THE WORK OF THE CAMP PASTORS

I. The Occasion of this Paper.

The recent passage by Congress of the bill increasing the number of chaplains in the army has led to the proposal in some quarters that the appointment of camp pastors by denominational bodies should soon be discontinued. It is entirely natural that this suggestion of abolishing the institution of the camp pastorate should have arisen, inasmuch as many camp pastors, during the period in which the number of chaplains has been inadequate, have been performing tasks which logically belong to the chaplains and which they now, in view of their increased strength, will soon be able to carry on for themselves.

There is need, however, to consider whether this natural assumption covers the whole case, and whether there are not other functions which the camp pastors perform, which need to be conserved, and for which the camp pastor is required. The spirit in which this inquiry is here made is one of cordial desire on the part of the church at large to cooperate with the Government in doing whatever may be seen to be for the largest welfare of our enlisted men. With this end in view, it may be helpful to proceed as follows:

1. To explain what the camp pastors are doing.
2. To give the reasons why they are doing this work.
3. To consider the objections that have been raised.
4. To make suggestions looking toward a solution of the problem.

II. What is Meant by Camp Pastor.

It may be well at the outset to bear in mind that there are two types of church workers to which the title "camp pastor" has often been applied, but which, for the sake of clearness, should be distinguished by the separate terms, "voluntary chaplain" and "camp pastor". By a voluntary chaplain is meant an ordained clergyman who, in the absence of any commissioned chaplains or of a number sufficient to do the needed work, performs the regular functions of a commissioned chaplain, or of an assistant to the regular chaplain, after due assignment to his post by a commanding officer or by the senior chaplain of the camp. By a camp pastor is meant an ordained clergyman who is sent by a denominational war commission to a camp to do a work supplementary to that of both the chaplains and the Y.M.C.A. by providing a more definite link between the enlisted man and the church of which he is a member. The two fields of supplementary work for which the camp pastor has been regarded as particularly responsible are, first, the strengthening of the churches in the vicinity of the camp to minister more effectively to the enlisted men when they are outside the camp; secondly, to establish a pastoral relationship with men of his own communion inside the camp, by means of personal contacts, with a view to keeping these men in touch with their home churches and with the churches in the community adjacent to the camp.

It is, of course, difficult to draw a hard and fast line between the voluntary chaplain and the camp pastor. A minister who goes to a camp distinctly in the capacity of a camp pastor is often called upon, by the exigencies of the local situation to perform tasks that ordinarily belong to the chaplain. The distinction, however, between the two types of work needs to be borne in mind, and in this paper we shall use the terms "voluntary chaplain" and "camp pastor" in the senses that we have indicated above.

III How Camp Pastors Came to be Appointed.

The appointment of camp pastors by denominational bodies originated in the very natural and commendable desire of the church to keep in unbroken touch with its members who had entered the Army and the Navy, in order that it might be able to serve them in every way possible in their time of extraordinary need. The Government itself undertook to meet to a large extent this need so keenly felt by the church. The organization of the Army and the Navy already provided for the appointment of a certain number of chaplains, the official ministers of religion. The Commission on Training Camp Activities invited the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus and the Jewish Board for Welfare Work to undertake a great program of social, educational, and religious work in the camps. The church heartily welcomed these plans of the Government and is giving these its constant support, as is attested by its unstinted contributions of both money and men to these great agencies.

It was evident, however, that there were large needs that the existing agencies could not wholly meet. From the beginning there was a serious dearth of chaplains. The churches, therefore, with the sanction and sometimes at the instance of commanding officers, began to send voluntary chaplains to some of the camps where the lack of chaplains made the situation particularly acute. In the Officers' Training Camps and Aviation Fields, for example, there were no chaplains at all. In the great cantonments the number of chaplains was for a long time entirely inadequate. But besides the lack of chaplains there were other considerations that naturally led the churches to send their representatives to the camps. Young men were now suddenly plunged into new and abnormal conditions in which it was more important than ever that the strengthening influences of the church should be felt, and therefore that personal relationship with the church should, so far as possible, be continued without interruption. The clear fact, however, is that there cannot be connection with the church except as there is connection with some particular church. The importance therefore of conserving under the new conditions the helpful relationship already existing between the church and its members seems to require of the churches some further action than that represented by the chaplains and such an inter-denominational body as the Y.M.C.A. In the communities adjacent to many camps, however, there was need that the local churches be greatly strengthened if they were to minister adequately to the enlisted men; and in all such communities there seemed to be need for special pastors who could concentrate on the task of keeping the men, in their new environment, in touch with the churches.

A further consideration that was of weight in leading some of the denominations to send representatives to the camps was the fact that due to inherent differences of religious experience and training there are certain aspects of worship, - particularly in connection with the communion service, - in which the members of certain churches feel it essential to have the ministrations of a clergyman of their own church. This obviously could not be provided under the inter-denominational agencies recognized by the Government, and yet it constitutes for many Christians an absolutely fundamental part of their religious life.

In order to supplement in these ways the work of the existing agencies for the enlisted men, camp pastors have been sent to the camps by various denominational war commissions. It is to be remembered, however, that the appointment and maintenance of camp pastors is only one aspect of the work of these war commissions. They have been the means of organizing the churches

III How Camp Pastors Came to be Appointed.

The appointment of camp pastors by denominational bodies originated in the very natural and commendable desire of the church to keep in touch with its members who had entered the Army and the Navy, in order that it might be able to serve them in every way possible in their time of extraordinary need. The Government itself undertook to meet to a large extent this need so keenly felt by the church. The organization of the Army and the Navy already provided for the appointment of a certain number of chaplains, the official ministers of religion. The Commission on Training Camp Activities invited the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus and the Jewish Board for Welfare Work to undertake a great program of social, educational, and religious work in the camps. The church heartily welcomed this plans of the Government and is giving these its constant support, as is attested by its unstinted contributions of both money and men to these great agencies.

It was evident, however, that there were large needs that the existing agencies could not wholly meet. From the beginning there was a serious dearth of chaplains. The churches, therefore, with the sanction and assistance of the Commanding officers, began to send voluntary chaplains to some of the camps where the lack of chaplains made the situation particularly acute. In the Officers' Training Camps and Aviation Fields, for example, there were no chaplains at all. In the great cantonments the number of chaplains was far from a long time entirely inadequate. But besides the lack of chaplains there were other considerations that naturally led the churches to send their representatives to the camps. Young men were now suddenly plunged into new and abnormal conditions in which it was more important than ever that the strengthening influences of the church should be felt, and therefore that personal relationship with the church should, so far as possible, be continued without interruption. The clear fact, however, is that there cannot be connection with the church except as there is connection with some particular church. The importance therefore of conserving under the new conditions the helpful relationship already existing between the church and its members seems to require of the churches some further action than that represented by the chaplains and such an inter-denominational body as the Y.M.C.A. In the communities adjacent to many camps, however, there was need that the local churches be greatly strengthened if they were to minister adequately to the enlisted men; and in all such communities there seemed to be need for special pastors who could concentrate on the task of keeping the men, in their new environment, in touch with the churches.

A further consideration that was of weight in leading some of the denominations to send representatives to the camps was the fact that due to inherent differences of religious experience and training there are certain aspects of worship, - particularly in connection with the communion service, - in which the members of certain churches feel it essential to have the ministrations of a clergyman of their own church. This obviously could not be provided under the inter-denominational agencies recognized by the Government, and yet it constitutes for many Christians an absolutely fundamental part of their religious life.

In order to supplement in these ways the work of the existing agencies for the enlisted men, camp pastors have been sent to the camps by various denominational war commissions. It is to be remembered, however, that the appointment and maintenance of camp pastors is only one aspect of the work of these war commissions. They have been the means of organizing the churches

of the country for large and effective work in support of the Red Cross, food and fuel conservation, the liberty loan and war savings stamps campaign, and other patriotic movements to which the nation has been called. They have served also to hold before the public, through the channel of the churches, the moral aims to which our country is committed in the war.

The possibility of friction among the denominational commissions and of the consequent ineffectiveness of their work, together with the likelihood that misunderstandings might arise among the chaplains, the Y.M.C.A. secretaries and the camp pastors, unless there were some central clearing-house for all the religious work of the Protestant churches, led the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America to constitute the General War-Time Commission of the Churches. This body is made up of representatives of the Protestant churches engaged in war service, together with representatives of such inter-denominational agencies as the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations. It serves as the central body for coordinating the work of all these various agencies, and for providing means of their united expression. In the General War-Time Commission of the Churches, therefore, there is an organ through which the Government can deal with the churches in considering such questions of policy as that involved in our present inquiry.

IV The Work of the Camp Pastors.

With these preliminary considerations in mind we are in a position to see more clearly what the work is which the camp pastors are doing. Perhaps there is no need to speak at any length about the work of the voluntary chaplains since it is clear that in general their functions are the same as those of the regularly commissioned chaplains. There is one particular aspect of their work, however, which ought to be emphasized, - that of ministering to the sick in hospitals to which no regular chaplain has as yet been assigned, or of assisting the regular chaplain in the hospital. In the vast majority of cases, the work to be done in connection with any large hospital is so far beyond the power of one man to perform, that chaplains at hospitals have been most cordial in their welcome to clergymen who have volunteered to assist them.

The functions of the camp pastor, however, need to be set forth more in detail. In the case of camps adjacent to large cities his work is usually based upon the local church or churches of his denomination, and centers mainly around the task of linking men in the camp to these churches of their own communion. This is, in the first place, a means of providing a wholesome social environment to the soldiers when outside the camp, a work which chaplains and the Army Y.M.C.A. cannot do. In the second place it is a means of ministering to their religious needs in a particularly effective way by fostering the ideals and the types of life for which, in their minds, their church membership has stood. In order to carry on this work it is of course necessary that the camp pastor have free access to the camp, in order that by personal contacts with the men of his denomination he may be able to establish a pastoral relationship. In the case of camps far removed from large cities the work of the camp pastor is almost entirely of the pastoral kind, and within the camp. He visits the men of his denomination in tents and barracks, coming to them as the representative of their own church, and bringing to them, therefore, more personal and intimate help than other workers can usually give.

Camp pastors do a far larger amount of strictly interdenominational work, assisting the Y.M.C.A. and the chaplains, than is generally realized. The services of many camp pastors have been in constant demand as speakers at

of the country for large and effective work in support of the Red Cross, food and fuel conservation, the Liberty Loan and war savings stamps campaign, and other patriotic movements to which the nation has been called. They have served also to hold before the public, through the channel of the churches, the moral aims to which our country is committed in the war.

The possibility of friction among the denominational commissions and of the consequent ineffectiveness of their work, together with the likelihood that misunderstandings might arise among the chaplains, the Y.M.C.A. secretaries and the camp pastors, unless there were some central clearing-house for all the religious work of the Protestant churches, led the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America to constitute the General War-Time Commission of the Churches. This body is made up of representatives of the Protestant churches engaged in war service, together with representatives of such inter-denominational agencies as the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations. It serves as the central body for coordinating the work of all these various agencies, and for providing means of their united expression. In the General War-Time Commission of the Churches, therefore, there is an organ through which the Government can deal with the churches in considering such questions of policy as that involved in our present inquiry.

IV The Work of the Camp Pastors.

With these preliminary considerations in mind we are in a position to see more clearly what the work is which the camp pastors are doing. Perhaps there is no need to speak at any length about the work of the volunteer chaplains since it is clear that in general their functions are the same as those of the regularly commissioned chaplains. There is one particular aspect of their work, however, which ought to be emphasized, - that of ministering to the sick in hospitals to which no regular chaplain has as yet been assigned, or of assisting the regular chaplain in the hospital. In the vast majority of cases, the work to be done in connection with any large hospital is so far beyond the power of one man to perform, that chaplains at hospitals have been most cordial in their welcome to clergymen who have volunteered to assist them.

The functions of the camp pastor, however, need to be set forth more in detail. In the case of camps adjacent to large cities his work is usually based upon the local church or churches of his denomination, and centers mainly around the task of linking man in the camp to these churches of their own communion. This is, in the first place, a means of providing a wholesome social environment to the soldiers when outside the camp, a work which chaplains and the Army Y.M.C.A. cannot do. In the second place it is a means of ministering to their religious needs in a particularly effective way by fostering the ideals and the types of life for which, in their minds, their church membership has stood. In order to carry on this work it is of course necessary that the camp pastor have free access to the camp, in order that by personal contacts with the men of his denomination he may be able to establish a pastoral relationship. In the case of camps far removed from large cities the work of the camp pastor is almost entirely of the pastoral kind, and within the camp. He visits the men of his denomination in tents and barracks, coming to them as the representative of their own church, and bringing to them, therefore, more personal and intimate help than other workers can usually give.

Camp pastors do a far larger amount of strictly interdenominational work, assisting the Y.M.C.A. and the chaplains, than is generally realized. The services of many camp pastors have been in constant demand as speakers at

public meetings organized by the Y.M.C.A. A single camp pastor at Camp Devens, for example, in the month of March, 1918, spoke at over twenty inter-denominational meetings under the direction of the Y.M.C.A. and the chaplains. A particular type of work in cooperation with the Y.M.C.A. is that of following up in a personal way the Decision War Roll Cards, which have been signed in Y.M.C.A. meetings and which indicate the church preference of the signers.

There is also a type of specifically denominational work that camp pastors of certain churches have felt it essential for them to perform. This centers particularly around affording to members of their denomination opportunity to participate in the service of the communion in the manner which, by force either of their convictions or of their religious training, is peculiarly helpful to them. There is an appeal based upon a common heritage of faith and worship which is both legitimate and powerful, but which cannot be given recognition except through the work of the camp pastor. We believe that we have already made clear the large value to the men that will result from their being kept consciously in touch with the church of which they were members when at home. The need for special types of communion service for certain groups of church members may perhaps be best regarded as a part of this large problem of conserving for the enlisted men all the values for which his home church has stood. The fear need not arise that the holding of these special communion services will lead to an embarrassingly large number of such denominational meetings for there are hardly more than three important groups of Protestant churches that consider such special services necessary. For others the large union communion service meets the need and is strongly encouraged by the General War-Time Commission of the Churches.

V Progress in the Defining of Relationships.

There was unquestionably a period after camp pastors had first been appointed in which the relationship of the camp pastor to other agencies was far from clear. It was inevitable, therefore, that in some cases misunderstandings should have arisen. At the present time, however, it is felt that genuine progress has been made in the definition of proper relationships, that the former reasons for friction have been largely eliminated, and that a completely cooperative program is now being evolved. All camp pastors are now advised that before beginning their work they should report to the senior chaplain of the camp and to the Director of Religious Work of the Y.M.C.A., presenting proper credentials, and inquiring in what way they can be of service. There is also coming to be a more general recognition on the part of camp pastors that in all their work they must do nothing to weaken, but everything to reenforce, the bond between the chaplain and his regiment, since the work of the camp pastor is necessarily temporary, while the chaplain is to go with his men over seas. They are aso advised to make their approach to the Commanding Officer either through a chaplain or through the Y.M.C.A. The National War Work Council of the Y.M.C.A. has adopted resolutions welcoming the camp pastors and offering them hearty cooperation. There have also been cases of misunderstanding between the camp pastors and the Community Organizers, but here too progress is being made toward a closer relationship, and camp pastors have been urged to get into touch with the War Camp Community Service boards, particularly with their committees on inter-church work, with a view to hearty cooperation in providing wholesome recreation for enlisted men.

The General War-Time Commission of the Churches has held during the winter and spring four conferences of camp pastors of the various denominations, in the Southern, the Southeastern, the Eastern and the Central

public meetings organized by the Y.M.C.A. A single camp pastor at Camp Devens, for example, in the month of March, 1918, spoke at over twenty inter-denominational meetings under the direction of the Y.M.C.A. and the chaplains. A particular type of work in cooperation with the Y.M.C.A. is that of following up in a personal way the Decision War Roll Cards, which have been signed in Y.M.C.A. meetings and which indicate the church preference of the signers.

There is also a type of specifically denominational work that camp pastors of certain churches have felt it essential for them to perform. This centers particularly around affording to members of their denomination opportunity to participate in the service of the communion in the manner which, by force either of their convictions or of their religious training, is peculiarly helpful to them. There is an appeal based upon a common heritage of faith and worship which is both legitimate and powerful, but which cannot be given recognition except through the work of the camp pastor. We believe that we have already made clear the large value to the men that will result from their being kept consciously in touch with the church of which they were members when at home. The need for special types of communion service for certain groups of church members may perhaps be best regarded as a part of this large problem of conserving for the enlisted men all the values for which his home church has stood. The fear need not arise that the holding of these special communion services will lead to an embarrassingly large number of such denominational meetings for there are hardly more than three important groups of Protestant churches that consider such special services necessary. For others the large union communion service meets the need and is strongly encouraged by the General War-Time Commission of the Churches.

V Progress in the Defining of Relationships.

There was unquestionably a period after camp pastors had first been appointed in which the relationship of the camp pastor to other agencies was far from clear. It was inevitable, therefore, that in some cases misunderstandings should have arisen. At the present time, however, it is felt that marked progress has been made in the definition of proper relationships, that the former reasons for friction have been largely eliminated, and that a completely cooperative program is now being evolved. All camp pastors are advised that before beginning their work they should report to the senior chaplain of the camp and to the Director of Religious Work of the Y.M.C.A., presenting proper credentials, and inquiring in what way they can be of service. There is also coming to be a more general recognition on the part of camp pastors that in all their work they must do nothing to weaken, but everything to reenforce, the bond between the chaplain and his regiment, since the work of the camp pastor is necessarily temporary, while the chaplain is to be with his men over seas. They are also advised to make their approach to the Commanding Officer either through a chaplain or through the Y.M.C.A. The National War Work Council of the Y.M.C.A. has adopted resolutions welcoming the camp pastors and offering them hearty cooperation. There have also been cases of misunderstanding between the camp pastors and the Community Organizers, but here too progress is being made toward a closer relationship, and camp pastors have been urged to get into touch with the War Camp Community Service Board, particularly with their committees on inter-church work, with a view to hearty cooperation in providing wholesome recreation for enlisted men.

The General War-Time Commission of the Churches has held during the winter and spring four conferences of camp pastors of the various denominations, in the Southern, the Southeastern, the Western and the Central

Districts, for the purpose of securing better definition of the proper functions of the camp pastors and setting up a cooperative program for the camp pastors with one another and with all the other welfare agencies in the camp and the camp community. At these conferences representatives of the chaplains, the Y.M.C.A., and the War Camp Community Service have been present for consultation. These conferences, it is believed, have been no small factor in bringing about a better definition of relationships and consequently a larger spirit of cooperation.

At the instigation of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches local conferences of all the religious workers, - chaplains, Y.M.C.A. secretaries, Knights of Columbus workers and camp pastors, - at regular and frequent intervals, for the purpose of consultation on the religious program of the camp as a whole, have become a settled feature in several camps. Wherever this has been done the resulting spirit of cooperation has almost entirely eliminated occasions for criticism of the camp pastor's relationship to the other agencies.

VI Recognition of the Need for the Work of the Voluntary Chaplains and Camp Pastors

As evidence of the need for the work that is being done by voluntary chaplains and camp pastors we desire to present the testimony of a large number of commanding officers and other military officials, chaplains, Y.M.C.A. secretaries, Community Organizers and enlisted men. This mass of material is too great to be included in this report. It is, therefore, filed as a supplement to the same. Here we shall present only a few typical letters, as illustrative of a general recognition of the need for this kind of work.

A. Recognition of Need of Voluntary Chaplains:

The need for the work of the voluntary chaplain, in the absence of an adequate number of regular chaplains, is so apparent that we need quote only one or two typical testimonies in this connection.

Major-General Greene, commanding the 91st Division at Camp Lewis, writes: "I am convinced that in the absence of the Regimental Chaplains, the work now being done by the Voluntary Camp Chaplains or denominational workers, is of great moral and spiritual benefit to the command, and I should dislike very much to have it discontinued."

General Johnson, Commanding Officer at Camp Upton, in response to an inquiry for his frank opinion as to the value of the work of the voluntary chaplains there, said: "It is of inestimable value. They are among the most effective forces in strengthening the morale of the Camp. Ministers coming from without into the camp assure the men that the people are ready to back them in sympathy and support. The ministers that have been sent to this Camp are strong men, and their personality and work are of great value. I heartily approve of their work, and appreciate it, since there is no denominational feature about it, but all are working in unity and for all men."

Bishop Perry, of the War Commission of the Episcopal Church, in a letter of recent date writes: "In the past six months I have had opportunities to observe the work of Commissioned and Voluntary Chaplains in about twenty of the camps, and to confer with them and the Commanding Officers regarding religious work in the Army. The outstanding and important fact in

Districts, for the purpose of securing better definition of the proper functions of the camp pastors and setting up a cooperative program for the camp pastors with one another and with all the other welfare agencies in the camp and the camp community. At these conferences representatives of the chaplains, the Y.M.C.A., and the War Camp Community Service have been present for consultation. These conferences, it is believed, have been no small factor in bringing about a better definition of relationships and consequently a larger spirit of cooperation.

At the instigation of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches local conferences of all the religious workers, chaplains, Y.M.C.A. secretaries, Knights of Columbus workers and camp pastors, - at regular and frequent intervals, for the purpose of consultation on the religious program of the camp as a whole, have become a settled feature in several camps. Wherever this has been done the resulting spirit of cooperation has almost entirely eliminated occasions for criticism of the camp pastor's relationship to the other agencies.

VI. Recognition of the Need for the Work of the Volunteer Chaplains and Camp Pastors

As evidence of the need for the work that is being done by volunteer chaplains and camp pastors we desire to present the testimony of a large number of commanding officers and other military officials, chaplains, Y.M.C.A. secretaries, Community Organizers and enlisted men. This mass of material is too great to be included in this report. It is, therefore, filed as a supplement to the case. Here we shall present only a few typical letters, as illustrative of a general recognition of the need for this kind of work.

A. Recognition of Need of Volunteer Chaplains:

The need for the work of the volunteer chaplain, in the absence of an adequate number of regular chaplains, is so apparent that we need quote only one or two typical testimonies in this connection.

Major-General Greene, commanding the 91st Division at Camp Lewis, writes: "I am convinced that in the absence of the Regimental Chaplains, the work now being done by the Volunteer Camp Chaplains or denominational workers, is of great moral and spiritual benefit to the command, and I should dislike very much to have it discontinued."

General Johnson, Commanding Officer at Camp Upton, in response to an inquiry for his frank opinion as to the value of the work of the volunteer chaplains there, says: "It is of inestimable value. They are among the most effective forces in strengthening the morale of the Camp. Ministers coming from without into the camp assure the men that the people are ready to back them in sympathy and support. The ministers that have been sent to this Camp are strong men, and their personality and work are of great value. I heartily approve of their work, and appreciate it, since there is no denominational feature about it, but all are working in unity and for all men."

Bishop Perry, of the War Commission of the Episcopal Church, in a letter of recent date writes: "In the past six months I have had opportunities to observe the work of Commissioned and Volunteer Chaplains in about twenty of the camps, and to confer with them and the Commanding Officers regarding religious work in the Army. The outstanding and important fact in

the situation is the demand made by the Commanding Officers themselves for the service of Voluntary Chaplains. In every case the appointment of such ministers has been heartily welcomed by the C. O., and in most instances as a necessary provision. Verbally and in writing the officers have assured me that the Voluntary Chaplains can render certain kinds of purely religious service, assisting the Commissioned in ways which do not come within the scope of the latter's work... Again, there are many duties falling to a Voluntary Chaplain such as visits in the Base Hospitals, to which the Commanding Officer is unwilling to assign a Commissioned Chaplain. It must be remembered also that there are units in every camp, for which adequate provision, even by the increase of Commissioned Chaplains, can never be made except through voluntary service."

B. Recognition of Need for Camp Pastors

1. Letters from Officers:

General John W. Ruckman, in command of the Southern Division of the Regular Army, sent the following telegram from San Antonio: "Pursuant to request for my opinion on value of Soldiers' Pastors who officiate in cantonments I beg to say that I am familiar with their work, and consider it of the highest importance to soldiers, and most heartily recommend that it be continued."

Col. Cootes, Aide to the Commanding Officer at Camp Dix, writes: "The General is in thorough sympathy with your work, and greatly appreciates all you are doing for the boys in the camp."

Senior Chaplain A. C. Howell, of Camp Sherman, writes: "The General also wants me to say that he recognizes the very efficient work done by the Camp Pastors in supplementing the work of the Regimental Chaplains and also that of the Y.M.C.A. Moreover he realizes that the Camp Pastors are the connecting link between the Camp and the world outside. Their work is a very material help in following up any religious professions of faith that the men might make from time to time."

A number of other officers, in addition to Divisional Commanders, have expressed their judgment on the value of the Camp Pastors' work. The Provost Marshall at Camp Zachary Taylor says: "The influence for good in camp of you as a minister cannot be overestimated. The Chaplain and Y.M.C.A. men have their official connection, but it means more than we can calculate to have ministers coming in contact with the men."

A Major stationed in San Antonio writes: "I would very much dislike to see anything done that would be a step toward discontinuing this useful work. I consider there is more work of this kind to be done than the combined efforts of all the religious organizations will be able to do effectively."

2. Letters from Chaplains:

Chaplain H. B. Boyd, of Camp Dodge, writes: "I would like to further express through you my hearty endorsement of the Camp Pastors that have been sent to the Camp. They meet a long-felt need. The men want to talk to ministers who come to them out of the pastorate. The men appreciate that their churches remember them specifically. The ministrations of

he situation is the manner made by the Commanding Officers themselves for
he service of Voluntary Chaplains. In every case the appointment of such
inisters has been heartily welcomed by the C. O., and in most instances as
necessary provision. Verbally and in writing the officers have assured me
hat the Voluntary Chaplains can render certain kinds of purely religious
ervice, assisting the Commissioned in ways which do not come within the scope
f the latter's work... Again, there are many duties falling to a Voluntary
haplain such as visits to the base hospitals, to which the Commanding Officer
s unwilling to assign a Commissioned Chaplain. It must be remembered also
hat there are units in every camp, for which adequate provision, even by the
increase of Commissioned Chaplains, can never be made except through voluntary
ervice."

B. Recognition of Need for Camp Pastors

1. Letters from Officers:

General John W. Ruckman, in command of the Southern Division
f the Regular Army, sent the following telegram from San Antonio: "Pursuant
o request for my opinion on value of Soldiers' Pastors who officiate in
amp tonments I beg to say that I am familiar with their work, and consider it
f the highest importance to soldiers, and most heartily recommend that it be
ontinued."

Col. Coates, Aide to the Commanding Officer at Camp Dix,
writes: "The General is in thorough sympathy with your work, and greatly
appreciates all you are doing for the boys in the camp."

Senior Chaplain A. C. Howell, of Camp Sherman, writes:
"The General also wishes me to say that he recognizes the very efficient work
one by the Camp Pastors in supplementing the work of the Regimental Chaplains
and also that of the Y.M.C.A. Moreover he realizes that the Camp Pastors are
on concerning like between the Camp and the world outside. Their work is a
ery material help in following up any religious professions of faith that the
en might make from time to time."

A number of other officers, in addition to Divisional Comman-
ers, have expressed their judgment on the value of the Camp Pastors' work.
he Provost Marshall at Camp Sherman Taylor says: "The influence for good
n camp of men as a minister cannot be overestimated. The Chaplain and
.M.C.A. men have their official connection, but it means more than we can
alculate to have ministers coming in contact with the men."

A Major stationed in San Antonio writes: "I would very much
ikelihe to see anything done that would be a step toward discontinuing this
eeful work. I consider there is more work of this kind to be done than
the combined efforts of all the religious organizations will be able to do
effectively."

2. Letters from Chaplains:

Chaplain H. B. Boyd, of Camp Dodge, writes: "I would like to
further express through you my hearty endorsement of the Camp Pastors that
have been sent to the Camp. They meet a long-felt need. The men want to
talk to ministers who come to them out of the pastorate. The men appreciate
that their churches remember them specifically. The ministrations of

non-sectarian bodies can never take the place of the personal touch of a pastor. They are a great aid to the chaplains. It would be a calamity to discontinue them in the home Camps."

Chaplain E. V. Bronson, of the 361st Infantry, Camp Lewis, writes: "The work of the Camp Pastor is very efficient and necessary. There is a work for all of the three classes of religious workers in the camps, Y.M.C.A., chaplains and denominational workers. Each has a particular work to do which the others cannot do."

Chaplain E. S. Keever, of the 102nd Engineers, writing from Camp Wadsworth, says: "As a Chaplain of the National Guard, who has served on the Mexican border, and in this war so far, I wish to offer a testimonial on behalf of the Camp Pastors. I regard their work as an absolute moral and spiritual necessity. The regimental Chaplain is confined more or less to his own regiment, and must be careful not to show any partiality to men of any particular religion. On the other hand the Camp Pastor, under the supervision of the Chaplains, pays particular attention to some denomination, ignoring regimental lines. His field is broader. As an ordained pastor of their own church, he gets into closer spiritual touch with his men, and hence is a more forceful factor on the moral side. This makes for a higher morale and a greater efficiency among the men."

Chaplain G. B. Cornish, of Camp Logan, writes: "I have studied the plan of the camp pastorate from the standpoint of a War Work Secretary in the Y.M.C.A., and also viewed it from the standpoint of my present position. It is impossible to estimate the value of such work in an army camp. Our men need the helpful inspiration that comes by worshipping in the churches near the camp. They desire a bit of home life and an opportunity to attend socials and entertainments...The logical man to put the right man in touch with the right church, the right home, the right social life, is the Camp Pastor."

3. Letters from Y.M.C.A. Secretaries:

The National War Work Council of the Y.M.C.A., adopted the following resolution, which has been sent to the General Secretaries in all the Camps: "Since a number of Christian Communions have appointed war commissions or committees to cooperate with the Chaplains and the Y.M.C.A., we welcome their service for the moral and spiritual welfare of the army and navy. When denominational representatives visit the camps by military permission for the pastoral care of those members of their communions who may be found within the camps, we will endeavor to aid them in their mission. So far as time and space will permit, the buildings will be placed at the disposal of such representatives for the celebration of the communion and for such other services as are consistent with the program of the Association in its relation to the Government, the Chaplains and the Church as a whole."

Mr. Hugh Cork, Religious Work Director of the Southern Department, writing concerning a certain Camp Pastor at work in San Antonio, says: "I want to commend the work of the Camp Pastors if such men are appointed. He is doing a work which our Secretaries have not time to do. (1) In connecting quickly the men of his own denominational preference who confess Christ, with their home churches and a down-town congregation. (2) In holding meetings in company barracks and streets. (3) In keeping the nearby churches alive to their opportunites for helping the soldiers. (4) In hospital visitation work. (5) In speaking at our religious meetings when needed."

non-sectarian ladies can never take the place of the personal touch of a pastor. They are a great aid to the chaplains. It would be a calamity to discontinue them in the home Camps."

Chaplain E. V. Bronson, of the 36th Infantry, Camp Lewis, writes: "The work of the Camp Pastor is very efficient and necessary. There is a work for all of the three classes of religious workers in the camps, Y.M.C.A., chaplains and denominational workers. Each has a particular work to do which the others cannot do."

Chaplain M. S. Keever, of the 102nd Engineers, writing from Camp Wadsworth, says: "As a Chaplain of the National Guard, who has served on the Mexican border, and in this war so far, I wish to offer a testimonial on behalf of the Camp Pastors. I regard their work as an absolute moral and spiritual necessity. The regimental chaplain is confined more or less to his own regiment, and must be careful not to show any partiality to men of any particular religion. On the other hand the Camp Pastor, under the supervision of the Chaplains, pays particular attention to some denomination, ignoring regimental lines. His field is broader. As an ordained pastor of their own church, he gets into closer spiritual touch with his men, and hence is a more powerful factor on the moral side. This makes for a higher morale and a greater efficiency among the men."

Chaplain C. E. Cornish, of Camp Logan, writes: "I have studied the plan of the camp pastorate from the standpoint of a War Work Secretary in the Y.M.C.A., and also viewed it from the standpoint of my present position. It is impossible to estimate the value of such work in an army camp. Our men need the helpful influences that come by worshipping in the churches near the camp. They desire a bit of home life and an opportunity to attend socials and entertainments...The logical man to put the right man in touch with the right church, the right home, the right social life, is the Camp Pastor."

3. Letters from Y.M.C.A. Secretaries:

The National War Work Council of the Y.M.C.A., adopted the following resolution, which has been sent to the General Secretaries in all the camps: "Since a number of Christian Communions have appointed war commissions or committees to cooperate with the Chaplains and the Y.M.C.A., we welcome their service for the moral and spiritual welfare of the army and navy. When denominational representatives visit the camp by military permission for the pastoral care of those members of their communions who may be found within the camps, we will endeavor to aid them in their mission. So far as time and space will permit, the buildings will be placed at the disposal of such representatives for the celebration of the communion and for such other services as are consistent with the program of the Association in its relation to the Government, the Chaplains and the Church as a whole."

Mr. Hugh Dorr, Religious Work Director of the Southern Department, writing concerning a certain Camp Pastor at work in San Antonio, says: "I want to commend the work of the Camp Pastors if such men are appointed. He is doing a work which our Secretaries have not time to do. (1) In connecting quickly the men of his own denominational preference who confess Christ, with their home churches and a local-term congregation. (2) In holding meetings in company barracks and streets. (3) In keeping the nearby churches alive to their opportunities for helping the soldiers. (4) In hospital visitation work. (5) In speaking at our religious meetings when needed."

We quote from a personal letter to a camp pastor from Mr. E. B. Pratt, Camp General Secretary at Camp Funston: "We appreciate very much the work you are doing here at Camp Funston. You have made a distinct place for Camp Pastors in the work here. At first thought, with the Military Chaplains and Y.M.C.A. Secretaries on the job, there would seem no necessity for a Camp Pastor; but you have supplemented in a most efficient manner the Chaplain's work and the Y.M.C.A. program. Your work in the hospital and the barracks, your personal Christian interviews, and your virile Gospel message have been a great help to our men. The Camp Pastor can be of great service if he has the right personality and spirit."

Dr. R. E. L. Jarvis, Religious Work Director of Camp MacArthur, writes: "I am pleased to say that in my judgment the Camp Pastors are not only necessary to the religious life of the camp, but are a decided success. A number of such representatives have been in Camp MacArthur, and with a single exception our relations with them, and theirs with us, have been entirely harmonious. I have found the Camp Pastors useful as speakers at midweek meetings, Sunday evening services, and in many other ways. Those we have had here have been intelligent, consecrated and earnest in their work. I sincerely hope the office will be continued in the interest both of the Church at home, and the young men in the camps."

Mr. H. D. Sheldon, Religious Work Director of Camp Sheridan, writes as follows: "I feel personally that the Camp Pastors have rendered a vast amount of valuable service not only to their own men, but to those of other denominations. I have seen no evidence of a lack of Christian spirit of cooperation between them and other religious agencies at work in the Camp. They are fine Christian gentlemen, and men of power and consecration. They have helped us very much in our work. They have been a great holding power in the camp."

These letters could be multiplied almost endlessly.

4. Letters from Community Organizers:

Mr. W. L. Miller, representing the War Department's Commission on Training Camp Activities at Chillicothe, Ohio, writes: "As a Representative of the Community Service Division of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, it is a part of my duty to be in constant touch with the public pulse and to do everything possible to reinstate the bonds of social, educational, recreational and religious affiliations from which the men of Camp Sherman have been separated on entering the military life. The void between the religious work of the camp and the church life of the community must be filled, and working as an organized body doing things together for the sake of the result to be accomplished, the War Pastors Committee, made up of representatives from various church organizations, unquestionably fills the need.

"The Schedule for Base Hospital visitation and 'Follow up' of the War Roll cards, signed as a result of the work of the Y.M.C.A. Religious Department, the Army Chaplain and the War Pastors Committee are steps in the right direction. It is our pleasure to have made it possible to secure the registration of the men in the Camp, at a very early date, by church preference. Lieut. A. C. Howell, Sr. Chaplain of the Division, has become vitally interested in this matter and has been a tower of strength in making thorough cooperation possible.

"Permit me to say that I regard the War Pastors as vitally necessary in working out the religious problems of Camp and adjacent community life."

We quote from a personal letter to a camp pastor from Mr. H. E. Pratt, Camp General Secretary at Camp Funston: "We appreciate very much the work you are doing here at Camp Funston. You have made a distinct place for Camp Pastors in the work here. At first thought, with the Military Chaplains and Y.M.C.A. Secretaries on the job, there would seem no necessity for a Camp Pastor; but you have supplemented in a most efficient manner the Chaplain's work and the Y.M.C.A. program. Your work in the hospital and barracks, your personal Christian interviews, and your virile Gospel message have been a great help to our men. The Camp Pastor can be of great service if he has the right personality and spirit."

Dr. R. M. L. Jarvis, Religious Work Director of Camp MacArthur, writes: "I am pleased to say that in my judgment the Camp Pastors are not only necessary to the religious life of the camp, but are a decided success. A number of such representatives have been in Camp MacArthur, and with a single exception our relations with them, and theirs with us, have been entirely harmonious. I have found the Camp Pastors useful as speakers at midweek meetings, Sunday evening services, and in many other ways. These men have had here have been intelligent, consecrated and earnest in their work. I sincerely hope the office will be continued in the interest both of the Church at home, and the young men in the camps."

Mr. H. D. Sheldon, Religious Work Director of Camp Sheridan, writes as follows: "I feel personally that the Camp Pastors have rendered a great amount of valuable service not only to their own men, but to those of other denominations. I have seen no evidence of a lack of Christian spirit of cooperation between them and other religious agencies at work in the Camp. They are fine Christian gentlemen, and men of power and consecration. They have helped us very much in our work. They have been a great helping power in the camp."

These letters could be multiplied almost endlessly.

4. Letters from Community Organizers:

Mr. W. L. Miller, representing the War Department's Commission on Training Camp Activities at Chillicothe, Ohio, writes: "As a Representative of the Community Service Division of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, it is a part of my duty to be in constant touch with the public pulse and to do everything possible to reinstate the bonds of social, educational, recreational and religious affiliations from which the men of Camp Sherman have been separated on entering the military life. The void between the religious work of the camp and the church life of the community must be filled, and working as an organized body doing things together for the sake of the result to be accomplished, the War Pastors Committee, made up of representatives from various church organizations, unquestionably fills the need.

"The Schedule for Base Hospital visitation and 'Follow up' of the War Roll cards, signed as a result of the work of the Y.M.C.A. Religious Department, the Army Chaplain and the War Pastors Committee are steps in the right direction. It is our pleasure to have made it possible to secure the registration of the men in the Camp, at a very early date, by church preference. Lieut. A. C. Howell, Sr. Chaplain of the Division, has become vitally interested in this matter and has been a tower of strength in making thorough cooperation possible.

"Permit me to say that I regard the War Pastors as vitally necessary in working out the religious problems of Camp and adjacent community life."

Mr. R. K. Atkinson, formerly Community Organizer at Petersburg, Va., writes: "While I was there we secured special passes to the camp for the two camp pastors who had arrived and were at work, so that they were able to follow up any contacts that were made in the city churches, visit the men in the barracks and take care of the numerous inquiries which came to local pastors from the home churches of the men in the service... I feel sure that some working out of our Petersburg plan, where the whole strength of the denominations was placed back of the churches in the immediate environment of the camp, would be permanently and efficiently helpful. This opinion will, however, reflect only my own belief in the importance of the work in the environment of the camp, where during the past year the churches have proven amongst our most efficient instruments for service."

5. Letters from Enlisted Men:

We have not space to quote letters from soldiers and sailors by the hundred which are in the possession of camp pastors and denominational commissions, expressing appreciation on the part of the men themselves of the ministry of camp pastors. Nor can we quote similar letters from parents and friends of the boys thanking the camp pastors for a thousand different services rendered. It is sufficient to say that such letters could be gathered literally by the thousand and are perhaps the most concrete proof of the value of the camp pastors' work in the camps.

VII Objections to the Camp Pastors

Certain objections have been raised to the camp pastor and his work. They fall under three heads: (1) his personality, (2) his relation to other agencies, and (3) the denominational character of his work.

1. Personality:

In all work that requires cooperation the personality of the man is important, but if the work itself is important it is not abandoned because friction arises. The correction of the difficulty is rather in the elimination of those workers whose personal characteristics are not such as to qualify them for the position. Wherever a camp pastor has failed to work in a spirit of proper cooperation with the other agencies, the denominational commission by which he was appointed should be asked to withdraw him and to appoint in his place one better qualified for this special task. It is gratifying to observe, however, that with each passing month there is less complaint on this ground. Care on the part of the denominational commissions in the assignment of men can solve this problem.

In this connection it should be said that the denominations have been able to command for the camp pastorate the services of some of the most able and widely known clergymen in the country. One need only suggest such names as Dr. William T. Manning of Trinity Church, New York; Dr. W. M. McEwan of Pittsburgh; President Knox Montgomery of Muskingum College, President Elmer A. Bess of McAllister College, to make it clear that some of the best life of the church is now being given to the camp pastors' work. Further, the personnel as a whole may be expected to rise in efficiency as those who have been found less adapted to this work are gradually eliminated.

Mr. R. K. Atkinson, formerly Community Organizer at Petersburg, Va., writes: "While I was there we secured special passes to the camp for the camp pastors who had arrived and were at work, so that they were able to follow up any contacts that were made in the city churches, visit the men in the barracks and take care of the numerous inquiries which came to local pastors from the home churches of the men in the service... I feel sure that work coming out of our Petersburg plan, where the whole strength of the denominations was placed back of the churches in the immediate environment of the camp, would be permanently and efficiently helpful. This opinion will, however, reflect only my own belief in the importance of the work in the environment of the camp, where during the past year the churches have proven themselves our most efficient instruments for service."

3. Letters from Enlisted Men:

We have not space to quote letters from soldiers and sailors in the bundles which are in the possession of camp pastors and denominational secretaries, expressing appreciation on the part of the men themselves of the ministry of camp pastors. We can ex quote similar letters from parents and friends of the boys throughout the same period for a thousand different service rendered. It is sufficient to say that such letters could be gathered literally by the thousand and are perhaps the most concrete proof of the value of the camp pastors' work in the camps.

VII Objections to the Camp Pastors

Certain objections have been raised to the camp pastor and his work. They fall under three heads: (1) his personality, (2) his relation to other agencies, and (3) the denominational character of his work.

1. Personality:

In all work that requires cooperation the personality of the man is important, but if the work itself is important it is not abandoned because friction arises. The correction of the difficulty is rather in the elimination of those workers whose personal characteristics are not such as to qualify them for the position. Wherever a camp pastor has failed to work in a spirit of proper cooperation with the other agencies, the denominational commission by which he was appointed should be asked to withdraw him and to appoint in his place one better qualified for this special task. It is gratifying to observe, however, that with each passing month there is less complaint on this ground. Care on the part of the denominational commissions in the assignment of men can solve this problem.

In this connection it should be said that the denominations have been able to command for the camp pastorate the services of some of the most able and widely known clergymen in the country. One need only suggest such names as Dr. William T. Manning of Trinity Church, New York; Dr. W. M. Crewson of Pittsburgh; President Knox Montgomery of Muskingum College, President Elmer A. Ross of McAllister College, to make it clear that some of the best life of the church is now being given to the camp pastors' work. Further, the personnel as a whole may be expected to rise in efficiency as those who have been found less adapted to this work are gradually eliminated.

2. Relation to other Agencies:

The difficulty that has been created by the failure of the camp pastor properly to relate his work to that of other agencies within the camp is a part of the larger failure of the most effective coordination of the religious forces in general. Within the army camp to-day there is no central clearing-house of all religious work. The Chaplain is the recognized head so far as his regiment is concerned, but for the camp as a whole there is no accredited head. The failure to achieve the fullest coordination must therefore be expected until the chaplains are given a proper status as constituting a corps, and until there is in each camp a recognized Senior Chaplain, or Chief of Staff, through whom the various phases of religious work can be properly coordinated. Meanwhile, however, the holding of regular conferences of all the local religious workers is serving in many of the camps to bring about a better system of relationships.

Outside the camp the relation between the camp pastor and the Community Organizer has sometimes not been entirely harmonious. It has been felt by some of the Community Organizers that the camp pastor narrowly opposed certain features in their policies concerning recreation and amusement for the enlisted men. The lack of cooperation in this regard, however, has not been so much between the Community Organizers and the camp pastors as between the Community Organizers and the general church forces of the community. The simple fact has been that the community organizer has often been thoroughly convinced that a certain policy was for the largest welfare of the enlisted men, and that the whole church sentiment of the community was in precisely the opposite direction. The solution of this difficulty would seem to lie, therefore, not at all in eliminating the camp pastor, but in taking steps to reach an agreement upon a recreational policy that would be satisfactory to both the Commission on Training Camp Activities and the churches at large.

3. The Denominational Character of the Camp Pastor's Work:

Probably the objection most frequently raised against the camp pastor is his denominationalism, and it may be said at once that if the camp pastorate were being generally used as a means of carrying on a proselyting or a propagandist work, the objection would be entirely valid. There is need, however, to distinguish between propagandist and denominational work. No camp pastor has a right to be a proselyter; it would seem, however, to be entirely fitting that he should perform special ministries for those who are already members of his own denomination. One aspect of worship in which this is particularly true, for some churches, as has been indicated in an earlier part of this paper, is the communion service, inasmuch as many feel it to be essential that here they should have a clergymen of their own church conduct the type of service to which their religious training has made them accustomed. It is not against such a proper denominational work that we need to be on our guard, but against a spirit of propagating within the army any particular sectarian creed. In defense of the camp pastors, therefore, it is to be said that to exercise a special pastoral function over men who belong to their own church would seem to be both a proper and a needed phase of work, and that this is the only sense in which the charge of denominationalism seems to be in any large measure true.

VIII Suggestions for Improvement.

This discussion of the work of the camp pastor and of objections that have been raised against it has already served to suggest certain ways

2. Relation to other Agencies:

The difficulty that has been created by the failure of the camp pastor properly to relate his work to that of other agencies within the camp is a part of the larger failure of the most effective coordination of the religious forces in general. Within the army camp to-day there is no central clearing-house of all religious work. The Chaplain is the recognized head so far as his regiment is concerned, but for the camp as a whole there is no accredited head. The failure to achieve the fullest coordination must therefore be expected until the chaplains are given a proper status as constituting a corps, and until there is in each camp a recognized Senior Chaplain, or Chief of Staff, through whom the various phases of religious work can be properly coordinated. Meanwhile, however, the holding of regular conferences of all the local religious workers is serving in many of the camps to bring about a better system of relationships.

Outside the camp the relation between the camp pastor and the Community Organizer has sometimes not been entirely harmonious. It has been felt by some of the Community Organizers that the camp pastor narrowly opposed certain features in their policies concerning recreation and amusement for the enlisted men. The lack of cooperation in this regard, however, has not been so much between the Community Organizers and the camp pastors as between the Community Organizers and the general church forces of the community. The simple fact has been that the community organizer has often been thoroughly convinced that a certain policy was for the largest welfare of the enlisted men, and that the whole church sentiment of the community was in precisely the opposite direction. The solution of this difficulty would seem to lie, therefore, not at all in eliminating the camp pastor, but in taking steps to reach an agreement upon a recreational policy that would be satisfactory to both the Commission on Training Camp Activities and the churches at large.

3. The Denominational Character of the Camp Pastor's Work:

Probably the objection most frequently raised against the camp pastor is his denominationalism, and it may be said at once that if the camp pastorate were being generally used as a means of carrying on a proselyting or a propagandist work, the objection would be entirely valid. There is need, however, to distinguish between propagandist and denominational work. No camp pastor has a right to be a proselyter; it would seem, however, to be entirely fitting that he should perform special ministries for those who are already members of his own denomination. One aspect of worship in which this is particularly true, for some churches, as has been indicated in an earlier part of this paper, is the communion service, inasmuch as many feel it to be essential that here they should have a clergyman of their own church conduct the type of service to which their religious training has made them accustomed. It is not against such a proper denominational work that we need to be on our guard, but against a spirit of propagating within the army any particular sectarian creed. In defense of the camp pastors, therefore, it is to be said that to exercise a special pastoral function over men who belong to their own church would seem to be both a proper and a needed phase of work, and that this is the only sense in which the charge of denominationalism seems to be in any large measure true.

VIII Suggestions for Improvement.

This discussion of the work of the camp pastor and of objections that have been raised against it has already served to suggest certain ways

in which readjustments might be made, looking toward more effective relations between the camp pastors and other agencies and a consequent solution of the whole problem. It may be well, however, in conclusion, to summarize here these various suggestions which commend themselves to us as possible steps toward improvement of the present situation.

1. As regular chaplains come to be appointed in increasing numbers until finally the provisions of the new chaplains' bill are fully met, the voluntary chaplains, being no longer needed in their present posts, should be gradually withdrawn. It would seem, however, that even after the full quota of regular chaplains has been assigned, there will still be a large field in which voluntary chaplains may do valuable work as assistants to the regular chaplains. This is notably true of the large army and navy hospitals in which there is constantly a larger demand for religious ministrations than one chaplain can hope to meet. It will probably be true also that even under the provisions of the new chaplains' bill there will still be many small miscellaneous units in the army for which adequate provision can be made only by the use of voluntary services.

2. Even after chaplains have been appointed in full numbers the need for camp pastors will remain, as it has been pointed out in this paper that they have supplementary functions which cannot be performed by either chaplains or the Y.M.C.A. The question as to the proper relation of the camp pastors to these other agencies would seem to find its wisest solution in a plan of relating all camp pastors to the regular chaplain as assistants working under his general direction, or to the Religious work Director of the Y.M.C.A. The former plan is already being followed in several large naval stations, for example at League Island, Philadelphia, at Cape May, N.J., and at the Great Lakes Station, and also in at least one army camp, Camp Dodge. The latter plan has been formally approved by the National War Work Council of the Y.M.C.A. (see page 7 of this paper), and is in successful operation in many camps.

3. The extension to all large camps of the plan of holding frequent regular conferences of all religious workers - chaplains, Y.M.C.A. secretaries, and camp pastors - to consider the religious program of the entire camp, would be of great value in eliminating friction, duplication of effort, and misunderstanding, and in promoting a positive program of large cooperation.

4. The occasional friction between Community Organizers and camp pastors can be largely eliminated by a mutual recognition of the value of each other's work and a deliberate effort to cooperate with each other.

5. A mutual agreement between the Playground and Recreation Association of America, representing the Commission on Training Camp Activities in the work of community organization, and the church at large upon a general policy concerning the amusement problem would go a long way toward establishing better relations between the churches and the Community Organizers. This would also largely eliminate the criticism which is now erroneously directed against the camp pastor as being responsible for the attitude of the churches on the amusement question.

6. The most adequate solution of the problem of relationships of the various religious forces in the camps to one another can be attained only when there is a more efficient organization of the regular chaplains. Within each army camp it is essential that there should be provision for the recognition of one chaplain as the head of the chaplains' staff and as the responsible

which readjustments might be made, looking toward more effective rela-
ons between the camp pastors and other agencies and a consequent solution
the whole problem. It may be well, however, in conclusion, to summarize
e these various suggestions which commend themselves to us as possible
ps toward improvement of the present situation.

1. As regular chaplains come to be appointed in increasing numbers
ntil finally the provisions of the new chaplains' bill are fully met, the
luntary chaplains, being no longer needed in their present posts, should
gradually withdrawn. It would seem, however, that even after the full
ots of regular chaplains has been assigned, there will still be a large
ield in which voluntary chaplains may do valuable work as assistants to the
egular chaplains. This is notably true of the large army and navy hospitals
n which there is constantly a larger demand for religious ministrations than
e chaplain can hope to meet. It will probably be true also that even under
he provisions of the new chaplains' bill there will still be many small sta-
illments with in the army for which adequate provision can be made only by
he use of voluntary services.

2. Even after chaplains have been appointed in full numbers the field
f camp pastors will remain, as it has been pointed out in this paper, that
hey have supplementary functions which cannot be performed by either chaplains
r the Y.M.C.A. The question as to the proper relation of the camp pastors
o these other agencies would seem to find the wisest solution in a plan of
elating all camp pastors to the regular chaplain as assistants working under
is general direction, or to the Religious Work Director of the Y.M.C.A. The
former plan is already being followed in several large naval stations, for
xample at League Island, Philadelphia, at Cape May, N.J., and at the Great
akes Station, and also in at least one army camp, Camp Dodge. The latter
lan has been formally approved by the National War Work Council of the
.M.C.A. (see page 7 of this paper), and is in successful operation in many
amps.

3. The extension to all large camps of the plan of holding frequent
egular conferences of all religious workers - chaplains, Y.M.C.A. secreta-
ies, and camp pastors - to consider the religious program of the entire camp,
would be of great value in eliminating friction, duplication of effort, and
misunderstanding, and in promoting a positive program of large cooperation.

4. The occasional friction between Community Organizers and camp
pastors can be largely eliminated by a mutual recognition of the value of each
other's work and a deliberate effort to cooperate with each other.

5. A mutual agreement between the Playground and Recreation Associ-
ation of America, representing the Commission on Training Camp Activities in
the work of community organization, and the church at large upon a general
policy concerning the amusement problem would go a long way toward establish-
ing better relations between the churches and the Community Organizers. This
would also largely eliminate the criticism which is now erroneously directed
against the camp pastor as being responsible for the attitude of the churches
on the amusement question.

6. The most adequate solution of the problem of relationships of the
various religious forces in the camps to one another can be attained only when
there is a more efficient organization of the regular chaplains. Within each
army camp it is essential that there should be provision for the recognition
of the chaplains' staff as the responsible

center for the organization of the religious work. Some such plan is now in force in naval stations. It is highly important that a similar organization of the army chaplains should be effected at an early date. The machinery will then be provided for coordinating in the most adequate way all the religious agencies within the camps.

COPY

July 24, 1918.

Dear Dr. Love:-

Pursuant to my promise of last May, I had a talk with Mr. Fosdick about your suggestion and find him strongly of the opinion that what you propose is impracticable. For one thing it would be impossible to get the soldiers together by denominations, and for another, the whole trend and the whole desire of the Department is in the interest of breaking down rather than emphasizing denominational distinctions.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) F.P. Keppel

Third Assistant

Secretary of War.

Rev. J. F. Love,

Richmond, Virginia.

Dr Speer

Boston (Mass.) Transcript
Aug. 31, 1918

IN DEFENCE OF VOLUNTEER CAMP CHAPLAINS

Rev E. Y. Mullins the veteran Baptist leader of Louisville, has taken up the fight in the name of the Southern Baptists to retain volunteer camp chaplains at Army cantonments. He is backed by leaders in Presbyterian, Episcopal and Methodist bodies. The trouble is over a recent order by Secretary Baker to the effect that within a reasonable time clergymen serving in the cantonments, granted there most of the privileges of regular chaplains, but supported by various religious bodies, will be expected to retire. The order affects Protestants and Catholics alike, and is made by the war secretary, so he says, because regular chaplains are being provided under a new law, and these chaplains are trained for their work in government chaplain schools. The order does not affect the Y. M. C. A. or K. of C. secretaries.

Intimations are given out rather publicly that the union agencies among the Protestants are responsible for the new order. These agencies are not mentioned but it is known that the Federal Council, the Home Missions Council and the Y.M.C.A. are meant, because their activities are named. Dr. Mullins points out in a statement just made by him that regular chaplains come and go, and are little familiar with cantonment conditions. He says there is no conflict between volunteer chaplains, regular chaplains and the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. secretaries, for each has peculiar functions. According to Dr. Mullins the function of the chaplains now to be dispensed with is to keep members of the respective religious bodies among enlisted men in touch with their own churches, especially through contact with the churches near to the cantonments.

Christian leaders say Secretary Baker's order will be resisted to the limit, and that efforts will be made from now on to have it rescinded.

General War-Time Commission of the Churches

MEMORANDUM

DATE July 20, 1918.

ROM M. Renton
Dr. Speer

O

UBJECT Meeting of Joint Financial Campaing Sub Committee with Dr. Mott.

This is just to call attention to the fact that Dr. Haven's letter, copy sent u yesterday,-gives no intimation that he is planning to call the group together. Mr. vert is anxious that this should not go by default. Dr. Haven may be in New York Monday. f not, he can be reached at Summit 12

Copied

July 19, 1918.

Hon. Frederick T. Keppel
War Department,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Dr. Keppel:-

As you requested I am writing to give you my understanding of your position with reference to the proposition which I understand came from General Pershing and Bishop Brent, that 100 men should be sent over to serve as "Acting Chaplains, some of whom might be overage and therefore not qualified for a regular chaplaincy. As I understand it you do not favor admitting any man to an exceptional grade but take the position that if a man is qualified to be a chaplain the question of age might be waived and he should be given a regular commission. You said, I believe, that this was both in the interests of individual and of the general Army organization, explaining that so far as the individual is concerned he would not be eligible for War Risk Insurance if he was not regularly commissioned and further questions might arise which would operate against his interests. From the point of view of Army organization, you said, I think, that you do not favor making exceptions but felt that the organization ought to be consistent throughout. I understand further that the request for 100 men has been reduced to 20 at present. You gave me to understand, therefore, that the men whom we have been looking up in response to this call need not feel that their services are not wanted, even if they are above 45 years of age, provided they can meet the other qualifications demanded.

With regard to the camp pastors you told me that the policy of the department was to eliminate them as rapidly as regular chaplains are appointed in sufficient numbers to make the camp pastors unnecessary. You stated, however, that a chaplain would always be at liberty to call in ministers and priests from civilian life to perform special services, this of course, under authority from the chaplain's commanding officer. You asked me also to put into writing my suggestion that you select some men to visit the cantonments and study the whole chaplain situation and report to you. I suggested this might be done by a chaplain designated for the purpose, or perhaps two chaplains, one a Protestant and the other a Catholic or that you might select a civilian to make a special investigation and report. I believe this would be of real service to you if the investigation could be made by someone thoroughly familiar with the work, the needs and problems of the chaplains and well informed as to the work of the voluntary religious organizations in the camps.

May I remind you that you told me you would send me a line confirming my understanding of your statements or correcting them if I did not catch your meaning. If I could have this word by next Tuesday morning, at the latest, it would be of special service.

Allow me to tell you once more how glad I am that these matters are in your sympathetic care.

GSW:P

Yours faithfully,

Who's Who In the Camps

There is so much to be done for the men in the camps, and so few to do it withal, that the public is not disposed to be hypercritical of any agency which addresses itself sincerely and intelligently to the task of helping the soldier, physically, socially, morally and spiritually. The wonderful response of the American public to the call of the Young Men's Christian Association was full proof of the confidence which that agency had won in its efficiency and impartiality. The Hebrews and Catholics have felt called to render special service to the men of their churches, and are raising considerable funds to establish such agencies in the camps. In this they have the express approval of President WILSON; and the conviction that all the boys, of whatever race or creed, are enlisted in a common cause has led the public generally to contribute to these funds, even if with some reservations of regret that there should be the appearance of sectarian competition in service of this sort.

While the "Knights of Columbus Drive for $2,500,000" was on, the newspapers carried a conspicuous advertisement, which put in very effective words "The reasons we are entitled to ask every one to contribute to this Fund." The second and third reasons—namely, that the buildings were open to all and that every dollar would be used to help our fighting forces—form a substantial claim to general support. The first reason, if it can be substantiated, affords even greater claim. It is this:

> FIRST: Catholics represent but 17 per cent of the entire population of the United States, whereas, Catholics represent from 35 per cent to 40 per cent of our army and navy. They are fighting for you and for me.

This claim is not new. Upon it is based the rule which gives the Catholics 40 per cent of the army chaplains. Archbishop RUSSELL used it in his sermon at the un-American Thanksgiving mass in Washington last year.

CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR, KY.—Recruited from Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky. Camp population, 21,739.

Methodist	4,861
Roman Catholic	4,112
Baptist	3,783
Disciples	2,757
Presbyterian	1,185
Lutheran	889
Episcopalian	414

CAMP CODY, N. M.—Recruited from Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota. Camp population, 24,730.

Methodist	5,542
Roman Catholic	5,135
Lutheran	4,023
Presbyterian	2,306
Baptist	1,431
Disciples	1,350
Congregational	929
Episcopalian	793

CAMP DODGE, IA.—Recruited from Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa. Camp population, 12,000.

Roman Catholic	2,588
Methodist	2,346
Presbyterian	1,312
Baptist	663
Disciples	629
Episcopalian	541
Congregational	533

CAMP LOGAN, TEX.—Recruited from Illinois. Camp population, 30,214.

Roman Catholic	10,886
Methodist	5,614
Baptist	3,487
Lutheran	2,752
Presbyterian	2.370
Disciples	1,370
Episcopalian	1,197
Episcopalian	324

CAMP BOWIE, TEX.—Recruited from Oklahoma, Texas. Camp population, 24,557.

Baptist	6,107
Methodist	5,577
Roman Catholic	2,230
Disciples	2,064
Episcopalian	1,510
Presbyterian	1,405
Lutheran	490

CAMP CUSTER, MICH.—Recruited from Michigan, Wisconsin. Camp population, 20,525.

Roman Catholic	6,867
Methodist	2,909
Lutheran	2,644
Presbyterian	1,102
Episcopalian	563
Congregational	452

CAMP DIX, N. J.—Recruited from Delaware, New Jersey, New York. Camp population, 19,331.

Roman Catholic	6,662
Methodist	3,372
Presbyterian	2,303
Baptist	1,833
Episcopalian	1,630
Lutheran	1,057

CAMP LEWIS, WASH.—Recruited from California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming. Camp population, 30,000.

Roman Catholic	7,390
Methodist	4,483
Presbyterian	3,150
Lutheran	2,492
Baptist	2,229
Episcopalian	1,603
Disciples	1,388
Congregational	1,112

In a total of 305,000 men the Roman Catholics have 66,000, or 21.6 per cent; the Methodists 56,500, or 18.5 per cent; the Baptists 38,500, or 12.6 per cent; the Lutherans 23,230, or 7.6 per cent; the Presbyterians 20,986, or 6.8 per cent; the Disciples 16,427, or 5.3 per

"BEHOLD THE PLACE WHERE THEY LAID HIM!"
From the Painting by Philipp Veit

Easter—Amid the Shadows

ONCE more the year, rolling along, has brought the Easter time. Once more—and the world is still in the shadows of a great calamity! How can one greet the Easter dawning today with joy and gladness? One can—if he is a true Christian, and believes that reassuring word of Jesus: "I am the resurrection and the life." Even under the pall of this terrible woe that overwhelms the world today, one may be quickened and sustained by the great hope that the words of Jesus guarantee. Death has been reaping a fearful harvest these last four years, but in spite of that, the hope and faith in the immortal life are maintained in all their integrity by the true believer. The baffling mystery of death assails us everywhere, but it is eclipsed by the dazzling glory of that life that is stronger than death! The eternal overwhelms the temporal, and the life that now is dwindles in the presence of the life that is to come.

How utterly forlorn and desperate the situation would be without this life-giving hope to buoy and buttress us in these days of stress and strain! What a dreary thing this life would be today without its clear, hopeful, joyous Easter note! We would indeed be, as PAUL declared, "of all men most pitiable." But, as JOHN FAWCETT sang with exultation:

> This glorious hope revives
> Our courage by the way;
> While each in expectation lives,
> And longs to see the day.

The questions that confront us in these days are so many and vexatious; the spiritual desires are so persistent; the difficulties in the pathway of faith are so numerous; the conflicts that surge about us are so disquieting, that one looks about with eager eyes, and reaches out with impatient hands for that which can strengthen faith and furnish a sure solution of all his perplexities.

To the Christian Easter is a method of divine communication. It is a certain word in a day of uncertainty. It is a message from the life that is to come. All the hopes of the soul take on new activity, and blossom out in fragrance and beauty, when the full significance of Easter fills the heart and mind. It is the opening of a window that gives a glimpse into the vast reaches of the eternal life; and, somehow, that glimpse inspires, sustains and satisfies the longings of the soul as nothing else can. It is the bursting out of a great light that dissipates the gloom so often oppressing the soul, and makes the way of life luminous. It is the utterance of a heartening word from the everlasting God, that makes it easier for the earth pilgrim to bear his heavy burden, and to

press forward to the goal and the prize that are the fulfillment of his hope.

Easter! We are weary of the darkness and long to enter into the light. Easter! The burden of sin bears us down to the earth, and we pray for release and pardon. Easter! Human woe oppresses us, and we reach forth with aching hearts for a touch of divine sympathy. Easter! The earth life trammels us, and we would shake ourselves loose from it. Easter! We have our deserts of temptation, our Gethsemanes of humiliation, our Calvarys of sacrifice, and we would also have our day of supreme triumph. Easter! It comes to us with a note of jubilation. The feeble spark flares out into a flaming torch. The drooping hope rises with new strength. The disquieted spirit is infused with fresh courage. And again the ancient word is fulfilled which declares: "The everlasting God giveth power to the faint; and to him that hath no might he increaseth strength. Even the youths shall faint and be weary, and the young men shall utterly fall: but they that wait for Jehovah shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; they shall walk, and not faint."

There are those who scoff at Easter, but it stands like a veritable Gibraltar. The scoffer is impotent in its presence, for Easter is the realization of God's promise and the coronation of human hope. Out of it joy springs; from it light breaks forth. Over it as a garland of divine grace is the bow of hope. It spells contentment for struggling hearts and peace for troubled spirits. It is one of God's supreme messages to men and women who are earth-weary, but heaven-bound, and they read in it full assurance of their faith, and they believe it, and feed upon it in their hearts with thanksgiving, and are satisfied.

But no figures have been available by which to test the correctness of the bold assertion. It is true that an official census of the church affiliations of the men in the camps has been taken, but efforts to obtain the results from Washington have failed, though the figures for many of the camps have been printed in the local camp journals. The Northwestern Christian Advocate has tabulated the returns from fourteen camps with a military population of 305,000. The figures, which are certified as correct, will be of interest:

CAMP WHEELER, GA.—Recruited from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Virginia. Camp population, 18,558.

Baptist	8,162
Methodist	6,006
Presbyterian	1,222
Roman Catholic	860
Disciples	561
Episcopalian	518
Lutheran	80

CAMP TRAVIS, TEX.—Recruited from Oklahoma, Texas. Camp population, 9,754.

Baptist	2,567
Methodist	2,150
Disciples	1,120
Roman Catholic	889
Lutheran	499
Presbyterian	485

CAMP FUNSTON, KAN.—Recruited from Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Dakota. Camp population, 25,464.

Methodist	5,484
Roman Catholic	4,442
Baptist	3,010
Disciples	2,536
Lutheran	2,264
Presbyterian	2,238
Episcopalian	669

CAMP GRANT, ILL.—Recruited from Illinois, Wisconsin. Camp population, 24,869.

Roman Catholic	7,678
Lutheran	3,943
Methodist	3,610
Presbyterian	2,188
Baptist	1,733
Episcopalian	1,096
Congregational	851
Disciples	522

CAMP SHERMAN, O.—Recruited from Ohio, Pennsylvania. [1]Camp population, 20,469.

Roman Catholic	4,717
Methodist	1,743
Lutheran	877
Presbyterian	810
Baptist	518
Disciples	420
Episcopalian	135

[1]5,400 registered as simply Protestant.

CAMP JACKSON, S. C.—Recruited from Florida, North Carolina, Porto Rico, South Carolina. Camp population, 23,000.

Baptist	2,810
Methodist	2,793
Lutheran	1,620
Disciples	1,710
Roman Catholic	1,573

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

JAMES R. JOY, Editor
H. E. WOOLEVER, Assistant Editor

Vol. XCIII NEW YORK, MARCH 28, 1918 Number 13

The Methodist Book Concern
Publishers

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

October 11, 1918.

Following the receipt of many letters, some commending but many protesting, the War Department's instructions dated July 24th, 1918, referring to the services of Camp Pastors and Voluntary Chaplains, a committee representing the General War-Time Commission of the Churches met representatives of the War Department at the office of F.P. Keppel, Third Assistant Secretary, on October 3rd.

The following is a statement of conclusions resulting from that conference, which have been approved by eight of the nine gentlemen present:

Attention is called to Sections No. 4 and No. 5, War Department's general memorandum A.G. 68044, Subject "Services of Clergymen as Camp Pastors and Voluntary Chaplains" which permits the following plan for directing, hereafter, the religious work among our soldiers.

A. The importance of training our Chaplains for training overseas must be emphasized.

B. The help of clergymen to whom the churches of America have looked for inspiration and leadership, is appreciated and an arrangement is desired by which such men, barred perhaps by advanced age or personal responsibilities from entering the Army as Chaplains, may continue to help at The Training Camps.

C. The War Department desires the best efforts of all the churches Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, to influence experienced and capable men, who are eligible, to apply at once for commissions as Chaplains.

D. The names of such men as those classified by paragraph "B" may be submitted by the Churches to the Executive Committee of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches of similar committees a certified list may be furnished for the use of the War Department.

E. When each of these men have been approved by the War Department the attention of all Chaplains will be called to these certified lists and they will be permitted to invite, with the approval of the Commanding Officer such representative men to visit the Camp for the purpose of helping the Chaplains with their work among enlisted men and officers.

F. All clergymen invited to camp as guests of the Chaplain under this order shall report to the Chaplainx in charge of such services and shall work in cooperation with, and under the direction of, said Chaplain.

G. The term of service of any clergyman under this order in any camp or post shall be determined by the Chaplainsin charge with the approval of the War Department.

H. The War Department looks with favor upon efforts of the various Chaurches, located in cities or communities adjacent to camps, to shape their services with special reference to the needs of the soldiers on leave and urges all Chaplains to call the attention of their men to such services when provided.

I. An important result, very much desired and expected under the plan proposed, will be the assurance that the visiting clergymen will keep the "folks bace home" informed of conditions in the camps.

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

October 11, 1918.

Following the receipt of many letters, some commending but many protesting, r Department's instructions dated July 26th, 1918, referring to the services p Posters and Voluntary Chaplains, a committee representing the General War- ommission of the Churches met representatives of the War Department at the of F. C. Kopper, Field Secretary, on October 3rd.

The following is a statement of conclusions resulting from that conference, have been approved by chief of the nine gentlemen present:

Attention is called to Sections No. 4 and No. 5, War Department's General rders No. 6044, Subject "Services of Clergymen as Camp Pastors and Voluntary ains" which permits the following plan for directing, moreover, the religious ity of the soldiery.

1. The importance of training our Chaplains for training overseas must be emphasized.

2. The help of clergymen to man the churches of America have looked for inspiration and leadership, is appreciated and an arrangement is de- signed by which seven men, barred perhaps by advanced age or personal respon- sibilities from entering the Army as Chaplains, may continue to help at the training Camps.

3. The War Department desires the best efforts of all the churches Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, to influence experienced and capable men, who are eligible, to apply at once for commissions as Chaplains.

4. The names of such men as those classified by paragraph "B" may be presented by the churches to the Executive Committee of the General War- in accordance with the churches or similar committee a certified list may time consideration of the churches of similar committee a certified list may be furnished for the use of the War Department.

5. Even such of these men have been approved by the War Department, the number of all Chaplains will be added to these certified lists and the number of all Chaplains will be added to these certified lists and may also be requested to invite, with the approval of the Commanding Officer of any Division, representative men to visit the Camp for the purpose of helping the men representative men to visit the Camp for the purpose of helping the Chaplains with their work among enlisted men and officers.

6. All clergymen invited to come as guests of the Chaplain under this order must report to the Chaplains in charge of such services and shall conform to the Chaplain's direction of, and under the direction of, said Chaplain. work in connection with, and under the direction of, said Chaplain.

7. The term of service of any clergyman under this order in any camp or post shall be determined by the Chaplain in charge with the approval of the War Department.

8. The War Department looks with favor upon efforts of the various Churches, located in cities or communities adjacent to camps, to shape their services with special reference to the needs of the soldiers on leave and urges all Chaplains to call the attention of their men to such services when provided.

9. An important result, very much desired and expected under the plan proposed, will be the assurance that the visiting clergymen will keep the "folks back home" informed of conditions in the camps.

In future correspondence on this subject, refer to .....

A.G. 680.44

WAR DEPARTMENT,

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.

To:

Subject: Services of clergymen as camp pastors or voluntary chaplains.

1. In view of the greatly increased number of chaplains authorized by recent legislation, and of the provision now being made for the professional training of chaplains in their duties before appointment, it has been determined, as soon as the services of a sufficient number of additional chaplains become available, to bring to an end the present arrangement at camps and posts whereby privileges within the camps are granted to camp pastors of various denominations and to voluntary chaplains not members of the military establishment.

2. Camp and post commanders are instructed to bring this decision tactfully to the attention of any clergymen who are now acting either as camp pastors or as voluntary chaplains in their commands.

3. An appropriate period, not to exceed three months, will be granted for such persons to complete the work that they now have in hand, and to make arrangements for leaving camps and posts.

4. This shall not be construed to prevent chaplains on duty with organizations and at camps and posts, with the approval of their commanding officers, from inviting clergymen to conduct services or to assist therewith upon special occasions.

5. In making public announcement at the camps and posts of this decision, attention should be called at the same time to the fact that plans are under way for bringing to the camps, for public addresses and private conferences, a number of men distinguished in their various professions (including the clergy) whom officers and men will have an opportunity to hear upon the moral and spiritual factors of the war, and upon other subjects of fundamental interest.

By order of the Secretary of War:

Adjutant General.

H MELL, TREASURER

WORK IN U. S. ARMY
GEORGE GREEN
DIRECTOR OF CAMP ACTIVITIES

Home Mission Board

OF THE

Southern Baptist Convention

1004 HEALEY BUILDING
B. D GRAY, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

M. M. WELCH, OFFICE ASSISTANT

ATLANTA, GA.

BAPTIST PROTEST AGAINST ELIMINATING CAMP PASTORS.

The Third Assistant, Secretary of War,
Washington, D.C.

We, the undersigned, representing the two great Baptist bodies of the United States, with a membership of several million, respectfully beg to set before you the following, to wit:

1. The bodies that we represent are intensely loyal to the Government, and are lending themselves with full strength to the successful prosecution of the war. We have on all suitable occasions gone on record as favoring the prosecution of the war, to a legitimate conclusion, in order that the world may be made safe for Democracy. The Baptists are and always have been an intensely Democratic people devoted to the highest ideals of political and religious liberty.

2. We beg to say that we are the official representatives of the denomination to whom our two conventions have entrusted their war work. No other body or bodies have been authorized to speak for them in matters concerning war service.

3. It is our deep conviction that the present war is a war of the highest religious ideas, and, therefore, we believe that the churches have rendered and can render a great support by keeping alive in the hearts of the people at home and the soldiers in the camps a proper sense of the righteousness of the cause for which America is sending her armies overseas. The churches have been freely called upon to render service to the Government, and they have never been found wanting.

4. We believe that the churches can render invaluable service to the army by cultivating in the hearts of the home people and the soldiers a proper sense of religious obligation. For the most vital element in patriotism is religion.

5. To do this the churches must have liberty to express themselves in terms which appeal to the hearts of their people who have gone to the war. We recognize fully the necessity of order and discipline in the camps, but we cannot admit that the Government can so function religion as to prescribe what soldiers

should hear and what they should believe in matters of religion. We believe that the churches should be free to give their message and to determine their own methods of work, subject, of course, to such regulations as are necessary to maintain military order and discipline.

6. We, therefore, hold that the order eliminating all Camp Pastors is an abridgement of that liberty in religion guaranteed by the Constitution and dear to the hearts of our people. We further say that Camp Pastors do not function as chaplains at all; they in no way effect the work of Chaplains except to strengthen their work. They are a connecting link between the fathers and mothers and churches at home and the soldiers in camp. They are not Government officers in any sense; their ministry is simple and direct to the hearts of men. They are instructed, all of them, to work in harmony with Chaplains and other religious agencies. They represent not official religion, but free religion, and freedom is of the very essence of Christianity. We therefore, respectfully submit that if the churches are to help in the war in the manifold ways now the case they should not be denied the right to carry their own messages to the men in camp. We further say that if the order removing Camp Pastors is carried out, and there is no way provided whereby the churches can carry their own messages to their own people in camps that millions of devout and earnest people will be profoundly dissatisfied.

7. We, therefore, file with you this statement, and protest with the very earnest hope that the order of the War Department may be so changed as to recognize this reasonable demand of the millions of people in America who are giving their sons, their money, their prayers and themselves to the sacred cause of world liberty.

For the Northern Baptist Convention

George W. Coleman,
Chairman War Commission.
Samuel Z. Batten,
Secretary War Commission.

For the Southern Baptist Convention.

J.B.Gambrell, President.
B.D.Gray, Corresponding Secretary.
George Green, Director of Camp Activities.

THOSE TWO HUNDRED DENOMINATIONS!

Victor I. Masters - - - Supt. of Publicity.

If I could be sure the reader is as familiar as I am with the emotional pyrotechnics with which many secular writers on religious topics reprobate the large number of religious bodies in America, I might properly begin this article with exclamation points, sighs, groans and anathemas. Such an incoherent ebulition would represent well what many of these writers seem to feel about the wickedness of the mere number of religious bodies in this country.

I want to present the other side of the case. It is time. It has not been presented and the sentimental tirade has been before the limelight for years. Not that there is any possibility of my words getting the broad publicity secured by the zealous advocates of the "church of the inarticulate",which advocates seem to hate all organization in religion, unless it is of their particular brand and will fit easily into the one great Church Trust they have in mind. They are intolerant of all autonomous religious bodies, except that one great aggregation which they have set out to set up.

America's two hundred and one religious bodies, in one very important sense, are a badge of America's greatness. They are a token of the genuineness of our democracy and of the separation of Church and State. They are a proof to all who may care to observe that America does not coerce the consciences of men. If the ambitions of the Church Unionists did not override their practical wisdom, the number and variety of religious organizations in America might well give them pause. For these Unionists will never succeed in their scheme. They will doubtless be able to cause great confusion and will undermine the faith of many. In fact, they are now doing so, but they will never succeed.

It is far better to have 200 or 700 religious bodies in America than to have a great patched-up conglomerate body made out of the odds and ends of Christianity that would be left after reducing Christian faith to the least common denominator.

Before our friends allow themselves to cry aloud in such distress at the number of Christian denominations, I suggest that they would do well to give thanks that religious liberty has made possible many religious bodies and given them such a wonderful number of adherents. Particularly should they take comfort in the fact that religious liberty has resulted in a purer Chistianity than has ever been known in any other country.

If a Church Unionists could be docile enough to learn of one who does not show more respect than I feel for his propaganda, I would, line upon line, over and over, try to get a few elemental ideas into his head. One of them would be that under religious liberty, with the incident of the many denominations, which give him pain, a larger number of people and a larger proportion of the people in America have come to know what salvation and vital religion really are, than can be found in any other nation on

earth, whatever the ardor with which its religious "statesmanship" has sought to mold the consciences of the people into one outward ecclesiastical organization.

With much labor I would try to impress this advocate that the truth just stated is not an accident, but an effect of which religious liberty is the cause. I would exhort him daily with the truth that this nation of religious denominations gives far more to missions than any National-Church nation. That it is now giving more to army welfare than any nation ever dreamed of giving. That it has through the selective draft thrown its young manhood by millions into a great war for humanity and liberty, which is being waged on other shores - a thing no State-Church nation in history ever did, nor is likely ever to do.

I would try to make my zealot see that, despite the great wave of religious sentimentalism on which he rides and which now rolls higher than ever before in history, the folk who care enough about vital Christianity really to work at it, and not merely to stand on their legs and talk about it, and do politics, are not, while they give their sons to die for democracy, at the same time going to allow themselves led blindfold into a religious autocracy.

I think a Church Unionist ought to have enough charity to hear these things with patience, for his kind have not usually allowed their modesty to keep them from confessing that they have more of that commodity than an ordinary advocate of unhindered religious liberty - "narrow sectarianism" - has.

I have another test for the temper of the Unionist. I assert that the often-reiterated charges as to the number of denominations exhibit either lack of knowledge of the facts, or else deliberate intention to deceive. Of the 201 religious bodies, 155 have only 1,650,000 of the religious membership, which is only four-tenths of one percent of the total membership in America. Many of those are not Christian bodies at all. A number of them are anti-christian groups of only a few hundred or a few thousand adherents.

Ninety percent of all the religious membership, more than ninety percent of the membership of professed Christians, are in seven religious bodies; Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Disciples, Lutherans, Episcopalians, Catholics. Sixty-five of the religious bodies are merely subdivisions of four of the evangelical bodies, as follows: Baptists, seventeen, Lutheran, twenty-one, Methodists, seventeen, Presbyterians, ten.

A number of the divisions are merely territorial for administrative efficiency; as Northern and Southern Baptists. Some are racial, white and black. Administrative efficiency is conserved here also. Among the different religious bodies under the Lutheran faith, the"Synod of Ohio" and the "Synod of Iowa" are put down as separate groups. To prate of such divisions, which are accidental, or for convenience, as if they were an evidence of a destructive sectarianism, is proof of ignorance or insincereity.

That more than ninety percent of the Christian church membership in America should, after nearly a century and a half of religious liberty, be found in only seven great religious bodies, and that the great evangelical bodies should all be clinging so closely as they are to the vital teaching of salvation through faith in the crucified Christ, is an abundant justification of religious liberty and its concomitant, denominationalism. No other country on earth has so virile and vital a Christiantiy as America, the other countries themselves being the witnesses.

For men, in the interest of a pet theory of religious sentimentalism, to seek to discredit denominationalism is to seek to discredit religious liberty. It is to seek to make religion as weak and helpless in America as it has become in European States with their State churches today. I have no patience with the proposition and I get weary with the clamant iteration of such shibboleths as the one I have here sought to expose, whose whole purpose is to deceive and mislead our people. They are puerile, but the sentiment-swept condition ofthe public mind which makes it possible for such sophistry to gain vogue is a serious matter. We are not at the end of it.

Before we are through with it, all throughtful Christain people will be forced to take sidss on it. In the judgment of this writer, the sooner the better.

BAPTIST HOME MISSION ROOMS,
ATLANTA,GEORGIA.

THE CHRISTIAN INDEX

THE ENTRANCE OF THY WORDS GIVETH LIGHT

THE ORGAN OF THE BAPTISTS OF GEORGIA

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
B. J. W. GRAHAM, EDITOR

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Atlanta, Ga. under act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2.00 PER YEAR

ESTABLISHED 1821 | ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1918 | VOL. 98—NO. 37

What the Union Movement Has Accomplished

In our issue of August 29th we stated that Robert E. Speer, William A. Brown, John R. Mott, Joseph D. Perry, Harry Cutler and Father Burke, as a committee of the Commissions on War Work of more than twenty denominations, were responsible for the removal of camp pastors. We also stated that Robert E. Speer, William A Brown, John R. Mott and Joseph D. Perry were active members of the Federal Council of the hurches of Christ in America, and that John R. Mott was Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and chairman of the Edinburgh Conference Continuation Committee. These men are definitely committ d to the overthrow of denominations, and John R. Mott is their tactful leader.

We call attention to the things which have already been accomplished by the Unionists. They have succeeded in securing control of al religious work in the training camps and at military posts in America and overseas, except the work of the chaplains. They control the appointment of chaplains through the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. They have secured an order for the removal of camp pastors from all camps and military posts, and they have prevented camp pastors from being sent to France to preach the gospel to American soldiers. They have permitted the Roman Catholics, the Jews and the Salvation Army to do work within the camps and at military posts. They have secured the pooling of the interests of the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Nationa Catholic War Council, Jewish Welfare Board, American Library Association, War Camp Community Service and Salvation Army in the next campaign for raising $170,500,000 for these organizations. This campaign is to begin on November 11th, next, and the budget is divided among the interests as follows: Y. M. C. A., $100,000,000; Y. W. C. A., $15,000,000; National Catholic War Council, including work of Knights of Columbus and special war activities of women, $30,000,000; Jewish Welfare Board, $3,500,000; American Library Association, $3,500,000; War Camp Community Service, $15,000,000; Salvation Army, $3,500,000.

In these achievements, let it be observed that the Unionists are responsible for discrimination in the matter of religious work in the training camps and at military posts. The Roman Catholics, the Jews and the Salvation Army would not affiliate with the Y. M. C. A. in religious work, and therefore the Unionists were willing to allow them to do their own work in their own way within the camps and at the military posts. Through the Y. M. C. A. the Unionists propose to represent all evangelical denominations, though certain of these denominations have not been consulted as to whether such an arrangement would be acceptable to them or not. They have succeeded in shutting out of military camps and posts representatives of evangelical denominations, even when the expenses of these representatives were borne by the denominations, without any expense to the Y. M. C. A. or the government. This, too, in spite of the fact that the work done by the camp pastors was in harmony with the general plan of work of the Y. M. C. A. and in thorough accord with military discipline. As will be seen, the Unionists will force every contributor to the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. to contribute also to the Roman Catholics, Jewish Welfare Board and the Salvation Army, in the ratio as indicated in the foregoing budget. In short, the Unionists have succeeded in nullifying the religious liberty en-

joyed by all evangelical denominations and all other religionists in America in the things that they have thus far accomplished. Ministers are not permitted to preach the gospel to the sons of their own people within the camps, and contributors for all welfare work for the soldiers are not permitted to direct their contributions to the Y. M. C. A. or to any other of the organizations doing work within the camps. They have got to contribute to the work of Roman Catholics, Jews, Salvation Army and everything else if they contribute at all.

Such discriminations cannot be tolerated without protest, even in time of war, and in time of peace they would not be tolerated at all. Conditions as they are now, in so far as religious liberty is concerned, makes this the gravest hour in American history since the enactment of the first amendment to the Constitution. While we are giving our sons and spending our money for the breaking down of autocracy in government, we are having saddled on us by the Unionists autocracy in religion.

BAPTISTS SHUT OUT OF THE DAILY PRESS.

We were very much gratified at the editorial in the Constitution of September first concerning the removal of the camp pastors. It held that the order was not just, but strange to say, an article on the subject, by Rev. T. F. Callaway, was refused publication by the Constitution. This article, which appears on another page of this issue, is conservative, as its reading will show. Why the Constitution refused to publish it, we do not know, but we do know that Baptists are shut out of the secular press in general. If they are heard through the printed page, they must speak through their own press. It is a pity that the denominational papers are not in the homes of all the Baptist and Protestant denominations in a time like this. The foundations of our religious liberty are at stake. The leaders of all the denominations should see to it that their papers are in the homes of their people, and then the editors should give fullest information concerning the movements which are seeking to destroy our religious liberty.

So far as we are concerned, the readers of the Index shall be informed, and we are anxious that every Baptist in the State shall get the information. It makes us happy that our circulation is increasing so rapidly, but there are yet thousands of Baptist homes in Georgia into which the paper does not go. We request our subscribers to pass their copies on to those who are not receiving the paper; and better still, to join the band of volunteers to put the paper into at least one home into which it does not now go. It is a calamity for Baptists not to know of the gigantic movements which are seeking to overthrow them as a denomination. The pastors can help by giving out the information from the pulpit, but the best they can do will not be as effective as the utterances of the press. The time has come when we must stand firm and stand together.

A RARE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

Every young man in Georgia between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one who has finished the high school work may enter Mercer University at the opening of the Fall term as a student of the Army Training Corps. Every such student will become a soldier of the United States army, subject to military discipline and receive the pay of a private. In addition the government will pay his tuition, board, room rent, furnish uniform and other equipment. This is equivalent to paying young men to go to school.

Of course there is no guarantee as to how long a student may continue in college. It is the policy of the government to keep them there as long as possible for the best training. The military officers in charge will transfer and promote young men for special lines of service according to their fitness. The transfers may be to the central officers' training camp, to the non-commissioned officers' training school, to the vocational training section of the corps for technical training of military value, or to the cantonments for duty with troops as a private. Of course, under the draft act, all young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one will have to register in the usual way, and should they not choose to enter college under the liberal terms proposed by the government, they might, within the province of the government, be sent to the training camps immediately, and as soon as sufficiently trained, overseas for service in the trenches. President Rufus W. Weaver, Mercer University, Macon, Ga., will be glad to give fullest information on request.

This arrangement is exceedingly fortunate for the young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, and it is a compliment to Mercer University that she has been chosen as one of the colleges to give military training. The Baptists of Georgia, especially the fathers and mothers of young men, should do everything possible to fill Mercer University to overflowing with students. The opportunities offered should be heralded from every pulpit in the State next Sunday, and then in private, until all our people, from the mountains to the sea, shall know the good things the government has in store for our young men. We feel sure that Mercer's new president will have the heartiest co-operation of the entire brotherhood in this matter.

A VISIT TO CONYERS.

The Stone Mountain Association held its seventy-ninth session with the Conyers church on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. It was a great pleasure to be present, as we had served that church as pastor from 1901 to 1909, inclusive. Of the more than two hundred members in 1909, only about thirty-six are now living in the community. The others have either moved away or been transferred to the better land. With the help of deacons Wallace and Langford, we were able to count more than fifty who have passed away in ten years. It is truly remarkable how the personnel of the church and community has changed during that time. Ten years more will witness an almost complete transformation. This is a striking illustration of the brevity of life and of the transition of friends to the better world. Their going has enriched heaven, by reason of which the heart is drawn upward.

The Association was not as largely attended by messengers from the churches as we had expected, but there were good congregations of the community at all sessions. The sermons of Moderator J. A. Reiser, Dr. C. W. Daniel and Rev. Walker Combs were strong and well received. Dr. D. W. Key was among the visitors on the first day, and he rendered some valuable service. The reports from the churches showed progress in gifts to missions and benevolence. The hospitality was cordial and abundant. It would have displeased Mr. Hoover to have seen the bountiful spread on the lawns of brethren Swords and Downs, especially if he had not had the privilege of partaking thereof. After the multitudes were fed many basketfuls were taken up, that nothing might be lost. The speak-

BAPTIST PROTEST AGAINST ELIMINATING CAMP PASTORS.

B. D. Gray, Corresponding Secretary.

On August 22, 1918, representatives of the Northern and Southern Baptist Conventions conferred at Washington with the Third Assistant Secretary of War, Dr. F. P. Keppel, in regard to the order of the War Department eliminating Camp Pastors from army camps.

The Commission made an earnest protest against the enforcement of the order, and a plea for its withdrawal, or such modification of it as would guarantee us the privilege of preaching directly to our soldiers in the camps.

The Commission made it very clear to the Secretary that we are loyal to the Government; that all Camp Pastors are instructed to conform to the military regulations of the camp; that their work in no wise conflicts with, but supplements the work of the Chaplains and that of the Y.M.C.A.; that in the very nature of the case neither the Chaplains nor the Y.M.C.A. forces can present in full the religious message of the great denominations to their boys in the camps; that the Camp Pastor does not function as an employee of the Government, but does only a religious work, ministering to the spiritual needs of our soldiers.

We deplore the issuance of this order, for it springs a devisive issue, and infringes on the religious convictions of our people, and really is in violation of the First Amendment of the Federal Constitution concerning religious liberty.

The work of the Camp Pastor is done with no cost to the Government, and brings to our Government in this war the strongest force, namely an enlightened patriotism reinforced by religious conviction.

Whenever a great need is to be presented to our people, the Government turns immediately to the preachers and the churches for help. They are called on to preach conservation of food from their pulpits; to advocate the purchase of Liberty Bonds, Thrift Stamps, Red Cross and every other helpful means for the prosecution of the war. This the ministers have gladly done. Now, the greatest contribution that the ministers and the churches can make to the winning of the war is the preaching of the gospel to our soldier boys in the camps.

Our people are stirred to the depths on this great, vital question. Let the protest be made to Dr. F. P. Keppel, the Third Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D.C., and to the Congressmen and Senators by all of our District Associations, by our churches and our ministers conferences, as well as by our editors.

The protest of our Baptist Joint Commission, which was filed with the Third Assistant Secretary of War, Dr. F. P. Keppel, is hereto appended.

BAPTIST PROTEST AGAINST ELIMINATING CAMP PASTORS.

The Third Assistant, Secretary of War,
Washington, D.C.

We, the undersigned, representing the two great Baptist bodies of the United States, with a membership of several millions respectfully beg to set before you the following, to wit:

1. The bodies that we represent are intensely loyal to the Government, and are lending themselves with full strength to the successful prosecution of the war. We have on all suitable occasions gone on record as favoring the prosecution of the war, to a legitimate conclusion, in order that the world may be made safe for Democracy. The Baptists are and always have been an intensely Democratic people devoted to the highest ideals of political and religious liberty.

2. We beg to say that we are the official representatives of the denomination to whom our two conventions have entrusted their war work. No other body or bodies have been authorized to speak for them in matters concerning war service.

3. It is our deep conviction that the present war is a war of the highest religious ideas, and, therefore, we believe that the churches have rendered and can render a great support by keeping alive in the hearts of the people at home and the soldiers in the camps a proper sense of the righteousness of the cause for which America is sending her armies overseas. The churches have been freely called upon to render service to the Government, and they have never been found wanting.

4. We believe that the churches can render invaluable service to the army by cultivating in the hearts of the home people and the soldiers a proper sense of religious obligation. For the most vital element in patriotism is religion.

5. To do this the churches must have liberty to express themselves in terms which appeal to the hearts of their people who have gone to the war. We recognize fully the necessity of order and discipline in the camps, but we cannot admit that the Government can so function religion as to prescribe what soldiers

should hear and what they should believe in matters of religion. We believe that the churches should be free to give their message and to determine their own methods of work, subject, of course, to such regulations as are necessary to maintain military order and discipline.

6. We, therefore, hold that the order eliminating all Camp Pastors is an abridgement of that liberty in religion guaranteed by the Constitution and dear to the hearts of our people. We further say that Camp Pastors do not function as chaplains at all; they in no way affect the work of Chaplains except to strengthen their work. They are a connecting link between the fathers and mothers and churches at home and the soldiers in camp. They are not Government officers in any sense; their ministry is simple and direct to the hearts of men. They are instructed, all of them, to work in harmony with Chaplains and other religious agencies. They represent not official religion, but free religion, and freedom is of the very essence of Christianity. We therefore, respectfully submit that if the churches are to help in the war in the manifold ways now the case they should not be denied the right to carry their own messages to the men in camp. We further say that if the order removing Camp Pastors is carried out, and there is no way provided whereby the churches can carry their own messages to their own people in camps that millions of devout and earnest people will be profoundly dissatisfied.

7. We, therefore, file with you this statement, and protest with the very earnest hope that the order of the War Department may be so changed as to recognize this reasonable demand of the millions of people in America who are giving their sons, their money, their prayers and themselves to the sacred cause of world liberty.

For the Northern Baptist Convention

George W. Coleman,
Chairman War Commission.
Samuel Z. Batten,
Secretary War Commission.

For the Southern Baptist Convention.

J.B.Gambrell, President.
B.D.Gray, Corresponding Secretary.
George Green, Director of Camp Activities.

COPY

Uppsala, Nov. 30th, 1917.

My dear Dr. Ellis,

At home I find your kind letter. Let me precise some points regarding the influence of the war on the Church.

1. Especially in the beginning but also afterwards many have been unpleasantly surprised to see that life is more earnest than they ever dreamt of. I do not think that fear has any really good and reliable moral and religious results, but the distress of these times has turned many hearts to a more serious conception of life, to Christian thoughts, to feel their need of the message of the Gospel. A French friend told me that in the trenches modern literature became tedious and nauseous to him, he could only read the Bible and the classics. I have seen this in fine modern souls not only in belligerent countries but also here in our country.

2. Modern dogmas have failed. Many thought that our civilization went by itself comfortably to heaven. Now they see that it goes to hell, that it must take another path, in order to get saved. Is evil real, the Christian struggle against evil must be more recognized than it was before the war in modern thought.

3. But at the same time the message of the Church about atonement, vicarious suffering, redeeming love and the enigma of sacrifice has become evident as never before to many minds that despised such Christian ideas as foolish antiquities and that see now that those experiences touch the very deepest realities of life.

4. Notwithstanding cruel enmities, hatred and crimes I think that human solidarity has never been as evidently and deeply recognized as now. It may be that a day will come when humanity has forgotten all the blood and the tears shed now but will bless the victory of Christian principles in international intercourse.

Such facts have turned many hearts to Christianity. They constrain the Church to contrition and repentance and to loving service. But they give her also wonderful tasks. Therefore I consider it as a holy, but most difficult duty to make for a common confession of the Church of the supranational importance of Christ's cross to us with

inviolable fidelity to patriotism's call and with radical exclusion of any political questions. The arrangements will absolutely exclude any such meeting of the representatives from different parts. I mean any such meeting that might in any way be untrue or compromising. We as sorry that pacifistic Christian brethren will not understand our policy, but we (the bishops of Copenhagen, Christiania and myself and our friends) will keep our purely religious, radically unpolitical line.

Hoping to meet you once more

I am, my dear Doctor, sincerely yours

(Signed) Soderblom

Uppsala Dec.7th 1917.

My dear and reverend Brother,

Reminding you of the privilege that I have had of meeting you several times in this short life I send you the invitation from the three bishops hoping that you will be able to attend our strictly unpolitical but strongly needed Christian conference. In England leading Churchmen (The Challenge a.o.) issued a stirring appeal to a similar conference without knowing anything of our decision.

Pray for it and come yourselves!

Yours, Dear Christian Brother, in communion of Christ's service faithfully yours

Nathan Söderblom

To our fellow-Christians,

Our deep sense of responsibility and of the possibilities open to the Christian Church under prevailing circumstances emboldens us to lay before you the following proposal.

Jointly with certain other churchmen of neutral countries we sent out some months ago a manifesto to all our fellow-Christians. We wished in that way to contribute, as far as we could, to the preservation of the sense of Christian communion and its revival, and we declared our willingness to act, when required, as intermediaries in endeavours of this kind. We received answers to that manifesto and other utterances from various quarters. From them we gather the impression that there now exists among Christians in belligerent countries, on both sides, a desire that something should be done by the Church. to vindicate its unity.

The call for mutual understanding by arbitration and the need for disarmament are not only proclaimed from many sides but

receive universal acknowledgment. The Pope spoke in the name of the whole Church when in championing peace he asserted those principles. But principles gather support from a strengthened sense of our unity in Christ. The present condition of the world insistently demands a manifestation of that spirit which excels patriotism and is supernational-namely Christian brotherhood.

We accept the duty of making an effort to use this opportunity. On December 14th Churchmen from neutral countries will assemble in Upsala, Sweden, to discuss the demands made by common Christian faith on the Church in the direction indicated and especially to prepare for a conference to be held on April 14th 1918, at which representatives from both groups of belligerent countries will be invited to attend.

At this conference there should, of course, be no discussion of the causes of the war, nor of the political conditions of peace. The task of this Christian conference is nonpolitical and without any prejudice to national loyalty, its purpose should be

In mutual service for Christ we remain

Yours faithfully

H. Ostenfeld
Bishop of Seland by NS
Denmark

Jens Tandberg
Bishop of Christiania
Norway. by NS

Nathan Söderblom

Archbishop of Upsala
Sweden.

above all to manifest the spiritual unity in Christ of all believers,and to weigh in prayer the duty of the Church to resist the passions of war and promote that temper which makes for justice and goodwill in the intercourse of nations.Other specific though complicated questions,e.g. Christian missions,will be treated.

The preparatory conference of neutrals will send you further information about the programme for the conference.We feel deep gratitude to God for the unquestionable earnestness with which this proposal has been issued and received publicly and privately by most prominent Christians as much in belligerent countries on both sides as among neutrals ; and we should count it an irreparable loss and shame for the Church,if it now fails to testify (in particular during the war with its hard national duties that the Cross of Christ is a uniting force that transcends all earthly divisions.

Nathan Söderblom

Dear and Reverend Brother,

The Church Conference of Neutrals held in Uppsala on Dec. 14-15 was a source of strength to us and our brethren, the sons of the Church in five neutral countries, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Switzerland and Sweden. It was conducted with prayer, grave deliberation and a united celebration of the Holy Communion of our Lord. It was prompted by the conviction that some testimony to Christian Unity is needfull. This was the primary object of the invitation sent out, when at that time we called to Uppsala a Conference of the whole Church. Time was to short to allow of such a Conference being assembled, but we received, both previously to and during our session, from groups of churchmen in countries of belligerents on both sides proofs of sympathy with the sacred cause. In this we saw an absolute call under heavenly guidance which it was impossible to neglect without faithlessness to our Lord and Master. Seldom if ever have we been more strongly moved at a

gathering by the experience of a multitude of spiritual intercessions from Christians in many lands.

It was specially noteworthy that in England, quite irrespective of our initiative, activities from various directions have been set in motion to promote such a Conference.

Now as before we emphasize the strictly religious and unpolitical character of the Conference. The task of this Christian Conference is without any prejudice to national loyalty, that of manifesting the spiritual unity in Christ of all believers, and to weigh in prayer the duty of the Church to resist the passions of war and to promote that temper which makes for justice and goodwill inthe intercourse of nations.

We enclose:

1. A draft of the agenda. If alterations or additions are desired, we shall be glad to receive proposals as soon as possible.
2. A draft of formal arrangements for the Conference. Here too, the expression of your wishes will be wellcomed.
3. A general outline of the branches of the Church, to whom invitations have been sent. Some of these have already appointed delegates. We

reserve the right, if occasion demands it, of possible extending the invitations to others.

With reference to the place of meeting, at the Conference of Neutrals, an invitation was offered by each of the five countries represented. We three, who bear the fullest responsibility for arranging the Conference and for its procedure, belong to the Church in Scandinavia; and after due consideration we have agreed-that some place in one of the Northern countries would offer distinct advantages. For most reasons the decision seems to lie on Christiania. but if a strong desire is shown in another direction, Berne should claim careful consideration. If you do not receive other information, please conclude that the Conference will be held at Christiania, Norway.

We merely beg to invite you personally or through your appointed representatives to take part in the Ecumenical Conference at Christiania on April 14th 1916 for bearing witness to spiritual unity among Christians.

We issue this invitation under a deep sense of responsibility and of the possibilities open to the Christian Church under prevailing circumstances. We feel deep gratitude to God for the unquestionable earnestness with which this proposal has been issued and received, publicly and privately, by prominent Christians, as much in belligerents countries on both sides as among neutrals, and we should count it an irreparable loss and shame to the Church, if she now fails to testify that the Cross of Christ is a uniting force that transcends all earthly divisions.

In mutual service for Christ, we remain

Yours faithfully

H. Ostenfeld Bishop of Seland Denmark.	Nathan Söderblom Archbishop of Uppsala Sweden.	Jens Tandberg Bishop of Christiania Norway.

December 1917

Nathan Söderblom

COPY

LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP SODERBLOM TO MR. MCBEE,

Upsala, Jan. 28th, 1918.

My dear Mr. McBee,

I have two connected matters to put before you today.

1. In connection with the Ecumenical Conference eminent scholars and churchmen, among others from the Greek and Russian Churches, are invited to give lectures in our University on the Unity of the Church and on kindred subjects. The central position that you and your Quarterly have in the movement towards Church Unity makes us anxious to want you amongst these lecturers. I daresay that this series of lectures will constitute a most important historical feature in the endeavors in which Christendom in America, and especially your work, has taken a very active and hopeful part.

I unfortunately you are not able to come yourself, the trustees of the Olaus Petri Foundation in the University of Upsala, in full confidence to your authority and most prominent knowledge in this great matter, authorize you to hand over this invitation of the University to another competent man. Such names as Bishop Anderson of Chicago, Newman Smyth, David S. Schaff, Junius B. Remensnyder, Rev. Macfarland, Henry E. Jacobs, and others occur to me in this connection, but we sincerely regret if you can not come yourself. Anyhow we should still more regret if the Church and the Theology of America would not be represented in such a great manifestation of Christian scholarship, faith and love. We have already secured weighty lectures that will be held in our University between 2nd-20th of April by authorized scholars and church men from the English, French (Last year I had the privilege of receiving in my house two prominent scholars of the French Protestant Church), German, Hungarian, Greek, Russian, Swiss, Dutch, Scandinavian, and other parts of the Church.

Would you favour me wiring an answer(ads. Archbiship Upsala.)

If you like, the Olans Petri-Foundation in the University of Upsala will put the lectures in question to the disposal of the Constructive Quarterly, if you wish to devote a special number to this series.

The Olans Petri Foundation wants to consider the lecturer as its guest.

2. In the name of the three inviting Bishops I have also the honour of conveying to you our invitation to the Ecumenical Conference. You understand how strongly this conference is supported in London and England by different groups in the Church of England and in other communities. You may have read the article in the Challenge which recommended such a Conference before our initiative was known in England. The Council for Promoting a Christian Conference (with Lord Pasmoor, the Dean of St. Paul's and others) was also founded independently. The British branch of the World Alliance had an important meeting in London at the same date as our neutral conference.

We send invitations to some of the collaborateurs of your Quarterly. Invitations have already been sent to -

The Federal Council
Rev. Speer
Rev. Lyman Abbott
Bishop Anderson
Rev. Tressler
Mr. Gardiner
The Bishop of Marquette

LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP GERMANOS TO MR. [illegible].

Upsala, Jan. 6th, 1910.

My dear Mr. [illegible],

I have two communications to put before you today.

1. In connection with the Ecumenical Conference eminent scholars and churchmen, among others from the Greek and Russian churches, are invited to give lectures in our University on the Unity of the Church and on related subjects. The central position that you and your quarterly have in the movement towards Church Unity makes us anxious to want you amongst these lecturers. I daresay that this series of lectures will constitute a most important historical feature in the endeavors in which Christendom in America, and especially your work, has taken a very active and hopeful part.

I unfortunately if you are not able to come yourself, the trustees of the Olaus Petri Foundation in the University of Upsala, in full confidence to your authority and most prominent knowledge in this great matter, authorize you to hand over this invitation of the University to another competent man. Such names as Bishop Anderson of Chicago, Newman Smyth, David S. Schaff, Junius B. Remensnyder, Rev. Lectarland, Henry E. Jacobs, and others occur to me in this connection, but we sincerely regret if you can not come yourself. Anyhow we should still more regret if the Church and the Theology of America would not be represented in such a great manifestation of Christian scholarship, faith and love. We have already secured weighty lectures that will be held in our University between 2nd-30th of April by authorized scholars and church men from the English, French (last year I had the privilege of receiving in my house two prominent scholars of the French Protestant Church), German, Hungarian, Greek, Russian, Swiss, Dutch, Scandinavian, and other parts of the Church.
Would you favour me writing an answer(see. Archbishop Upsala.)

If you like, the Olaus Petri-Foundation in the University of Upsala will put the lectures in question to the disposal of the Constructive Quarterly, if you wish to devote a special number to this series.

The Olaus Petri Foundation wants to consider the lecturer as its guest.

2. In the name of the three inviting Bishops I have also the honour of conveying to you our invitation to the Ecumenical Conference. You understand how strongly this conference is supported in London and England by different groups in the Church of England and in other communities. You may have read the article in the Challenge which recommended such a Conference before our initiative was known in England. The Council for Promoting a Christian Conference (with Lord Pearcor, the Dean of St. Paul's and others) was also formed independently. The British branch of the World Alliance had an important meeting in London at the same date as our neutral conference.

We send invitations to some of the collaborators of your Quarterly.
Invitations have already been sent to –
The Federal Council
Rev. Speer
Rev. Lyman Abbott
Bishop Anderson
Rev. Cressler
Mr. Gardiner
The Bishop of Marquette

Cardinal Gibbons
Mr. Schmauk
Rev. Gold
Dean Jacobs
Rev. Remensnyder
Mr. Newman Smyth and Dr. Speer.

With hearty Christian regards and with ardent prayer for the Unity of the Church,

I remain,
Truly yours,

(Signed) Nathan Soderblom.

Personal Phone
Mr. Gehman
Rev. Gold
Dear Jacobs
Rev. Hamenmayer
Mr. Newman Smyth and Dr. Greer.

With hearty Christian greeting and with earnest prayer for the Unity of the Church,

I remain,
Truly yours,

(Signed) Nathan Soderblom.

COPY

LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP SODERBLOM TO MR. MCBEE,

Upsala, Jan. 28th, 1918.

My dear Mr. McBee,

I have two connected matters to put before you today.

1. In connection with the Ecumenical Conference eminent scholars and churchmen, among others from the Greek and Russian Churches, are invited to give lectures in our University on the Unity of the Church and on kindred subjects. The central position that you and your Quarterly have in the movement towards Church Unity makes us anxious to want you amongst these lecturers. I daresay that this series of lectures will constitute a most important historical feature in the endeavors in which Christendom in America, and especially your work, has taken a very active and hopeful part.

I unfortunately you are not able to come yourself, the trustees of the Olaus Petri Foundation in the University of Upsala, in full confidence to your authority and most prominent knowledge in this great matter, authorize you to hand over this invitation of the University to another competent man. Such names as Bishop Anderson of Chicago, Newman Smyth, David S. Schaff, Junius B. Remensnyder, Rev. Macfarland, Henry E. Jacobs, and others occur to me in this connection, but we sincerely regret if you can not come yourself. Anyhow we should still more regret if the Church and the Theology of America would not be represented in such a great manifestation of Christian scholarship, faith and love. We have already secured weighty lectures that will be held in our University between 2nd-20th of April by authorized scholars and church men from the English, French (Last year I had the privilege of receiving in my house two prominent scholars of the French Protestant Church), German, Hungarian, Greek, Russian, Swiss, Dutch, Scandinavian, and other parts of the Church.

Would you favour me wiring an answer(ads. Archbiship Upsala.)

If you like, the Olans Petri-Foundation in the University of Upsala will put the lectures in question to the disposal of the Constructive Quarterly, if you wish to devote a special number to this series.

The Olans Petri Foundation wants to consider the lecturer as its guest.

2. In the name of the three inviting Bishops I have also the honour of conveying to you our invitation to the Ecumenical Conference. You understand how strongly this conference is supported in London and England by different groups in the Church of England and in other communities. You may have read the article in the Challenge which recommended such a Conference before our initiation was known in England. The Council for Promoting a Christian Conference (with Lord Pasmoor, the Dean of St. Paul's and others) was also founded independently. The British branch of the World Alliance had an important meeting in London at the same date as our neutral conference.

We send invitations to some of the collaborateurs of your Quarterly. Invitations have already been sent to -

The Federal Council
Rev. Speer
Rev. Lyman Abbott
Bishop Anderson
Rev. Tressler
Mr. Gardiner
The Bishop of Marquette

Letter from Archbishop McNicholas to Dr. Bonner.

Dayton, Ohio. 8th. 1933.

My dear Dr. Bonner,

I have two commercial matters to put before you today.

1. In connection with the Sacramental Conference - whose activity has aforetime, among others from the Great Air Travelling Thousands, has limited to give lectures in our University on the Unity of the Church and on Liturgical subjects. The central position that you had prior quarterly been in the movement towards Union Unity makes us anxious to want you amongst those lecturers. I dare say that this series of lectures will constitute a most important feature in the endeavors in which Christendom in America, and especially your work, has taken a very active and central part.

I understand that you are not able to come personally, the treasurer of the Oliver Ewing Foundation in the University of Dayton, is well conscious to your authority and most prominent position in this great cause, authorizing you to hand over this invitation of the University to another delegated man. Such means as Bishop Anderson of Chicago, Canon Smith, Dean W. Tomkins, Canon E. Demaravder, Rev. Lacrolond, Henry K. Jones, and others occur to me in this connection, but we sincerely regret if you can not come yourself. Anyone so invited will more regret if the Church and the Theology of America would not be represented in such a great manifestation of Christian comfortable, faith and love. To have already secured totally lecturers that will be held in our University between 2nd-10th of April by authorized scholars and church men from the English, French and Dutch Churches (Anglo-Catholic) Greek, Syrian, Coptic, Russian, Swiss, Dutch, Scandinavian, and other parts of the Church.

Could you return me a line as soon as convenient. Arrangements Pressing.)

If you like, the Oliver Ewing-Foundation in the University of Dayton will put the lectures in question to the disposal of the Conservative Quarterly, if you wish to devote a special number to this series.

The Oliver Ewing Foundation wants to consider the lecturer as its guest.

2. In the name of the three inviting Bishops I have also the honour of conveying to you our invitation to the Sacramental Conference. The undersigned has strongly this conference is supported in London and England by different groups in the Church of England and in other communities. You may have read the article in the Challenge which recommended such a Conference before our initiative was known in England. The Council for promoting a Christian Conference (with Lord Bishop, the Dean of St. Paul's and others) was also founded independently. The British branch of the World Faith and Order Movement meeting in London at the same date as our western conference.

We send invitations to some of the collaborators of your Quarterly. Invitations have already been sent to -

The Federal Council
Dr. Moor
Rev. Lyman Abbott
Bishop Anderson
Rev. Tressler
Dr. Gardiner
The Bishop of Marquette

Cardinal Gibbons
Mr. Schmauk
Rev. Gold
Dean Jacobs
Rev. Remensnyder
Mr. Newman Smyth and Dr. Speer.

With hearty Christian regards and with ardent prayer for the Unity of the Church,

I remain,
Truly yours,

(Signed) Nathan Soderblom.

Cardinal Tien-Lou
Dr. Schwarz
Mr. Quin
Mr. Jacoby
Mr. Dunwoodie
Mr. Thomas Hsieh and Mr. Brown.

With hearty Christian greets and with warmest salute for the Unity of the Church,

I remain,
Most yours,

(Signed) Patrick Cardinal Hinsley.

COPY

Mr. Silas McBee,
New York.

Dear Brother,

The Church Conference of Neutrals held in Upsala on Dec. 14-16 1917 was a source of strength to us and our brethren, the sons of the Church in five neutrals countries, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Switzerland and Sweden. It was conducted with prayer, grave deliberation and a united celebration of the holy Communion of our Lord. It was prompted by the conviction that some testimony to Christian Unity is needful. This was the primary object of the invitation sent out, when at that time we called to Upsala a Conference of the whole Church. Time was too short to allow of such a Conference being assembled, but we received, both previously to and during the Conference, from groups of churchmen in countries of belligerents on both sides proofs of sympathy with the sacred cause. In this we saw an absolute call under heavenly guidance which it was impossible to neglect without faithlessness to our Lord and Master. Seldom if ever have we been more strongly moved at a gathering by the experience of a multitude of spiritual intercessions from Christians in many lands.

It was specially noteworthy that in England, quite irrespective of our initiative, activities from various directions have been set in motion to promote such a Conference.

Now as before we emphasize the strictly religious and unpolitical character of the Conference. The task of this Christian Conference is without any prejudice to national loyalty, that of manifesting the spiritual unity in Christ of all believers, and to weigh in prayer the duty of the Church to resist the passions of war and to promote that temper which makes for justice and goodwill in the intercourse of nations.

We hereby beg to invite you personally or through your appointed representatives to take part in the Ecumenical International Conference in Uppsala on Aprik 14th1918 got bearing witness to spiritual unity among Christians.

We issue this invitation under a deep sense of responsibility and of the possibilities open to the Christian Church under prevailing circumstances. We feel deep gratitude to God for the unquestionable earnestness with which this proposal has been issued and received, publicly and privately, by prominent Christians, as much in belligerent countries on both sides as among neutrals, and we should count it an irreparable loss and shame to the Church, if she now fails to testify that the Cross of Christ is a uniting force that transcends all earthly divisions.

In mutual service for Christ, we remain,

Yours faithfully.

H. Ostenfeld Bishop of Seland Denmark.	Nathan Soderblom Archbishop pf Uppsala Sweden.	Jens Tandberg Bishop of Christiania Norway.

(signed) Nathan Soderblom

January 1918.

. Julius McGee,
New York.

r Brother,

The Church Conference of Neutrals held in Upsala on Dec. 14-16 1917 was a
urce of strength to us and our brethren, the sons of the Church in five neutral
untries, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Switzerland and Sweden. It was concluded
th prayer, grave deliberation and a united celebration of the Holy Communion of
r Lord. It was prompted by the conviction that some testimony to Christian unity
s needful. This was the primary object of the whole Church. Time was too short to
me we called to Upsala a Conference of the whole Church, but we received, both previously to the
llow of such a Conference being assembled, but we received, from groups of churchmen in countries of belligerents on
uring the Conference, from groups of churchmen in countries of belligerents on
o sides proofs of sympathy with the sacred cause. In this we saw an absolute
all under heavenly guidance which it was impossible to neglect without faithlessness
o our Lord and Master. Seldom if ever have we been more strongly moved at a ge-
aring by the experience of a multitude of spiritual intercessions from Christians
n many lands.

It was specially noteworthy that in Finland, quite irrespective of our
nitiative, activities from various directions have been set in motion to promote
nce a Conference.

Now as before we emphasize the strictly religious and unpolitical character
f the Conference. The task of this Christian Conference is without any prejudice
o national loyalty, that of manifesting the spiritual unity in Christ of all be-
lievers, and to weigh in prayer the duty of the Church to resist the passions of
ar and to promote that temper which makes for justice and goodwill in the inter-
course of nations.

We hereby beg to invite you personally or through your appointed representa-
tives to take part in the Ecumenical International Conference in Upsala on April
1918, for bearing witness to spiritual unity among Christians.

We issue this invitation under a deep sense of responsibility and of the
possibilities open to the Christian Church under prevailing circumstances. We feel
deep gratitude to God for the unquestionable earnestness with which this proposal
has been issued and received, publicly and privately, by prominent Christians, as
much in belligerent countries on both sides as among neutrals, and we should count
it an irreparable loss and shame to the Church, if she now fails to testify that
the cross of Christ is a uniting force that transcends all earthly divisions.

In mutual service for Christ, we remain,

Yours faithfully.

H. Gotenfeld Bishop of Seland Denmark.	Nathan Soderblom Archbishop of Uppsala Sweden.	Jens Tandberg Bishop of Christiania Norway.

(signed) Nathan Soderblom

January 1917.

Copy of circular letter sent by Rev. Nathan Söderblom.

Dear and Reverend Brother:

The Church Conference of Neutrals held in Uppsala on December 14-15 was a source of strength to us and our brethren, the sons of the Church in five neutral countries, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Switzerland, and Sweden. It was conducted with prayer, grave deliberation and a united celebration of the holy communion of our Lord. It was prompted by the conviction that some testimony to Christian Unity is needful. This was the primary object of the invitation sent out, when at that time we called to Uppsala a Conference of the whole Church. Time was too short to allow of such a Conference being assembled, but we received, both previously to and during our session, from groups of churchmen in countries of belligerents on both sides proofs of sympathy with the sacred cause. In this we saw an absolute call under heavenly guidance which it was impossible to neglect without faithlessness to our Lord and Master. Seldom if ever have we been more strongly moved at a gathering by the experience of a multitude of spiritual intercessions from Christians in many lands.

It was specially noteworthy that in England, quite irrespective of our initiative, activities from various directions have been set in motion to promote such a Conference.

Now as before we emphasize the strictly religious and unpolitical character of the Conference. The task of this Christian Conference is without any prejudice to national loyalty, that of manifesting the spiritual unity in Christ of all believers, and to weigh in prayer the duty of the Church to resist the passions of war and to promote that temper which makes for justice and good will in the intercourse of nations.

We enclose:

1. A draft of the agenda. It alterations or additions are desired, we shall be glad to receive proposals as soon as possible.

2. A draft of formal arrangements for the Conference. Here too, the expression of your wishes will be welcomed.

3. A general outline of the branches of the Church, to whom invitations have been sent. Some of these have already appointed delegates. We reserve the right, if occasion demands it, of possible extending the invitations to others.

With reference to the place of meeting: at the Conference of Neutrals an invitation was offered by each of the five countries represented. We three, who bear the fullest responsibility for arranging the Conference and for its procedure, belong to the Church in Scandinavia; and after due consideration we have agreed that some place in one of the Northern countries would offer distinct advantages. For most reasons the decision seems to lie on Christiana. But if a strong desire is shown in another direction, Berne should claim careful consideration. If you do not receive other information, please conclude that the Conference will be held at Christiana, Norway.

We hereby beg to invite you personally or through your appointed rep-

y of alternate letter sent by Dr. Nathan Söderblom.

r and Reverend Brother:

The Church Conference of Germania held in Frankfurt on December 14-15 e a source of strength to us and our brethren, the work of the Church in five ntral countries, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Switzerland, and Sweden. It was nducted with prayer, great deliberation and a united consideration of the body mission of our Lord. It was marked by the convicting power of the Spirit. Christian unity is manifest. This was the primary object of the invitation ut us, when at first we called to Uppsala a Conference of the whole Church. s too short to allow of such a Conference being assembled, but we received, ly provisionally to and during our session, from groups of Christian in sympathy Delegates on both sides provisionally guidance which is impossible to dep- ne an absolute call under inwardly guidance. Godhead is ever here to be t without faithlessness to our Lord and Master. Godhead is ever here to be ore strongly moved at a gathering by the experience of a multitude of spiritual representations from Christians in many lands.

In the specially noteworthy step in England, with irrespective of r initiative, activities from various directions have been set in motion to romote such a Conference.

Now as before we emphasize the strictly religious and unpolitical racter of the Conference. The task of this Christian Conference is with- t any prejudice to national loyalty, that of emphasizing the spiritual unity Christ of all believers, and to which is power the only of the Church to ist the powers of war and to promote that temper which guide for Christian d good will in the interpretation of nations.

We propose:

. A draft of the agenda. It also-tions or additions are desired, we will be glad to receive proposals as soon as possible.

. A draft of formal arrangements for the Conference. Here too, the expres- sion of your wishes will be welcomed.

. A general outline of the branches of the Church, to whom invitation has been sent. Some of these have already appointed delegates. We reserve the right, if occasion demands it, of possible extending the invitations to others.

With reference to the place of meeting: at the Conference of Bern- the invitation was offered by some of the five countries represented. e Church, who bear the ultimate responsibility for arranging the Conference and for its procedure, belong to the Church in Switzerland; and after the consultation we have agreed that some place in one of the Protestant countries would other distinct advantages. For most reasons the decision seems to lie or Christians. But if a strong desire is shown in another direction, Berne should claim careful consideration. If you do not receive other information, please consider that the Conference will be held at Christiania, Norway.

We hereby beg to invite you personally or through your appointed rep-

resentatives to take part in the Ecumenical Conference at Christiania on April 14, 1918, for bearing witness to spiritual unity among Christians.

We issue this invitation under a deep sense of responsibility and of the possibilities open to the Christian Church under prevailing circumstances. We feel deep gratitude to God for the unquestionable earnestness with which this proposal has been issued and received, publicly and privately, by prominent Christians, as much in belligerent countries on both sides as among neutrals, and we should count it an irreparable loss and shame to the Church if she now fails to testify that the Cross of Christ is a uniting force that transcends all earthly divisions.

In mutual service for Christ, we remain

Yours faithfully,

H. Ostenfeld Bishop of Seland Denmark.	Nathan Söderblom Archbishop of Uppsala Sweden.	Jens Tandberg Bishop of Christiania Norway.

Nathan Söderblom,
December, 1917.

representatives to take part in the Ecumenical Conference at Oberlahnstein on April 14, 1919, for bearing witness to spiritual unity among Christians.

We issue this invitation under a deep sense of responsibility and of the possibilities open to the Christian Church under prevailing circumstances. We feel deep gratitude to God for the unprecedented experiences with which this proposal has been issued and received, publicly and privately, by representatives of Christian communities on both sides as among world-wide Christians, as much in spiritual concern on each side as among the peoples, and we should count it an irreparable loss and shame to the Church if she fails to realize that the Cross of Christ is a uniting force that transcends all earthly divisions.

In sacred service for Christ, we remain

Yours faithfully,

H. Gammelgaard Bishop of Ribe Denmark.	Nathan Söderblom Archbishop of Upsala Sweden.	Jens Tandberg Bishop of Christiania Norway.

Adolf Deissmann.
December, 1917.

A N O R D N I N G A R

1. För an händelse konferensen blir i Kristiania eller Uppsala, bli samtliga delegerade inkvarterade i familjer, varvid de olika representanternas intressen och trevnad på bästa sätt tillgodoses.

2. Det är medels otvungna men detaljerade anordningar sörjt för att representanter, tillhörande de olika krigförande länderna, icke riskera att sammanträffa utomhus eller inomhus.

3. Sammanträderna hållas sektionsvis mellan neutrala och representanterna, tillhörande ena sidan, med tillgodoseende i möjligaste mån jämväl av de delegerades intressen med hänsyn till språk.

4. Gemensam sammankomst kommer i fråga först sedan eventuellt fullständig enighet i sektionerna uppstått rörande de frågor, som programmet upptager, och endast under förutsättning att båda parterna önska sedan gemensam ammankomst.

5. Majoritetsbeslut förekomma ej.

6. Förhandlingarna äro strangt konfidentiella.

7. Intet offentliggörande sker utan att bägge grupperna fattat överensstämmande beslut därom.

K A N D I D A T L I S T A

1. För en hänsynsfull konferensen bör i principen eller åtminstone, till samtliga delegerade insvarsmänn i familjer, vuxna de olika representanternas intressen och tvetand på hålla sett tillgodosett.

2. Det är endast ovanliga med decentralisera ansvarsfullt och det för att representanter, tillåtsmänn de olika kategoriska intressen, som vissa att sammanträffa skomma eller inomhus.

3. Sammanträdena hållas enkelhetsvis mellan medlen och representanterna, tillåtsmänn ena sidan, med tillgodosedda i möjligaste mån jämvikt av de delegerades intressen med hänsyn till sprak.

4. Genom sammanhang kommer i tryck lever annan ersättelse tillåtsmänn omfattet i nationella mindre tillåt representanterna de trägor, som representant mycket, och endast under förutsättning att lägga partierna under sådan sammanhang.

5. Majoritetsbeslut förekomma ej.

6. Förhandlingarna äro strängt konfidentiella.

7. Inget offentliggörande sker utan att hänge gruppens fastlåt överensstämmande beslut därom.

DRAFT OF AGENDA FOR

THE INTERNATIONAL ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE

Christiania, April 14, 1918

1. The proceedings, as they bear upon religious edification, are framed on a proposal from Norway in conjunction with a scheme originally set forth by a member of the Church in France. The general plan is inspired by the Lord's Prayer. Minuter details will follow the arrangements come to between those who issue the invitation and the representatives of various groups in belligerent countries.

2. The following subjects are proposed:

I. The spiritual unity in Christ of His disciples, without loss of loyalty either to the talents and duties entrusted to nations or to the creeds they profess; facts and their expression.

II. The shortcomings of the Church with regard to the realization of Christian brotherhood and of the Spirit of Christ in all human relations. Penitence of the Church.

III. Possibilities and duties of the Church in counteracting the evil passions of war and promoting that frame of mind which makes for righteousness and good will among nations.

IV. The Christian Doctrine on the sanctity of law and on the work of international legislation.

V. Actual Church problems viewed practically and universally, e.g. The Mission Field.

[illegible] OF AMERICA [illegible]

[illegible] INTERNATIONAL [illegible] CONFERENCE

Cambridge, April 14, 1918

1. The proceedings, as they have been [illegible] difficulties, are based on a proposal from Germany in conjunction with a [illegible] carried forward by a member of the Church in France. The general plan is inspired by the Lord's Prayer. Minute details will follow the arrangements come to between those who issue the invitation and the representatives of various groups in belligerent countries.

2. The following subjects are proposed:

I. The spiritual unity in Christ of his disciples, without loss of loyalty either to the nations and racial entrusted to nations or to the creeds they profess; Truth and their expression.

II. The shortcomings of the Church with regard to the realization of Christian brotherhood and of the Spirit of Christ in all human relations. Penitence of the Church.

III. Possibilities and duties of the Church in counteracting the evil passions of war and promoting God's Peace of mind which makes for righteousness and good will among nations.

IV. The Christian Doctrine on the sanctity of life and on the work of international Reconciliation.

V. Local Church problems viewed practically and universally, e.g. The Mission Field.

Wm T Ellis

THE ELLIS SERVICE
SWARTHMORE, PA.

January 30 1918

Dr Robert E Speer
156 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear ~~Dr~~ Speer:

I do not know whether you want the memorandum about the Stockholm conference for your personal use or otherwise. I am sending it on the enclosed sheet.

It was quite by accident that I ran across this situation, in pursuit of my investigation into the effect of war upon religious conditions, and the Arch Bishop gave me to understand that it was my rather vigorous representation that led him to change the conference of December the fourteenth from an international to a neutral conference. As my memorandum makes clear, the German delegates had already been appointed.

Did you get the message I left with your secretary about helping Phil Howard get to France for service? Two steps seem necessary: First, get him the appointment from Mott, which will of course be easy. And, second, bring your influence and Motts to bear upon Charley Trumbull to show how important it is for Phil to go. He is the sort of man the work needs, and he wants to go. Unfortunately, Phil is such a man of peace that he will insist on nothing for himself, and Charley has not as broad a vision as he might have on things in general. Even on the low plane of the prudential considerations the Times should have a man out of its own staff in this war work. It has been a little too prone to take up less efficient and less representative, men like Ralph Norton and Pastor Fetler.

My sailing now is scheduled for the sixteenth of February and I hope I may see you before I get away.

Faithfully yours,

Wm. T. Ellis

WTE-SMB

M E M O R A N D U M

Concerning the proposed conference of Christians called by the Archbishop of Sweden to meet in Upsala on April 14th

Confidential

When in Sweden at the end of November I had occasion to call upon the Archbishop of Sweden to discuss the effect of the war upon religious conditions in his country. I found him entirely engrossed in the matter of a forthcoming convention of Christians of both neutral and belligerent countries, set for December the fourteenth at Upsala. He told me that the Central Powers, meaning Germany and Austria, had already appointed delegates from among their best men. I recall his mentioning the name of Dr Deissman. He was distressed that America and Great Britain had not officially sent delegates, but he thought that certain individuals who were coming to the conference might represent these two countries - though he was frankly concerned about their status, and inquired anxiously of me about the standing of the Americans.

Perceiving at once the importance of such a proposed conference, and the unmeasured harm that might be done by a discussion of the war in the name of <u>all</u> the churches, that would really represent only the cunning of the German theologians, I at once undertook to point out to the Archbishop that the men whom he mentioned as coming from America were in no wise representative, and would be repudiated by all the American churches, and he would be accused of doing an unneutral act in permitting the conference to be called "international." After a long conference, I left him in manifest perturbation of spirit. Later in the day he called upon me at my hotel, and, after fuller discussion

said that he had decided to telegraph to the representatives of Germany and Austria not to appear, as he would confine the conference to delegates of neutral countries, postponing the larger meeting until Easter.

The result of our second conference was that the Archbishop promised me that he would not accept as representatives of America anybody who did not have the approval of such acknowledged leaders as Robert Speer, Shailer Mathews, Bishop Brent, and Bishop McDowell; nor any men as representatives of the British Church unless approved by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Moderators of the Scotch Churches, or the President of the National Free Church Council. The Archbishop agreed with me that this was a proper condition, and before departing I left with him the names of American leaders whom I thought would be acceptable to our country.

My impression of the Archbishop's activities in this matter would be that he himself is personally sincere. I do not think he is wittingly a German tool, although the plan seems to me little else. I was of the impression that the Archbishop is a man whom stronger men could use to further their purposes, without his knowledge. Before leaving Scandinavia I communicated with the American Minister at Stockholm, with Mr Rabinet, the new agent of the American Intelligence Department, and Lieutenant Gade, of the Naval Intelligence Bureau at Christiana. They promised to have representatives at the conference of December the fourteenth, and to see that no statement was issued that would be unrepresentative of the allied cause.

[illegible]

In Great Britain I made it my first business on arrival at Aberdeen to lay the subject before Dr James Stalker, that he might lay it before the Scotch Moderators; and he assumed responsibility to see that the matter was adequately handled in Scotland. He heartily accepted this commission.

In London, I conferred with the Archbishop of Canterbury, who promised to take up the matter, and to see that either the conference in April is prevented, or, if it must be held, that his church will be adequately represented. In common with Dr Stalker and the Archbishop and Lord Bryce, in whose house I met the Archbishop of Canterbury, I strongly feel that the holding of such a conference will be highly undesirable, and I have so written the Archbishop of Sweden, in connection with certain information he desired from me.

If, however, international exigencies make it impossible to prevent the holding of such a conference, the delegates should be those who are men competent to handle the situation from the standpoint of Christian knowledge and conviction, and in full loyalty to the cause of the allies.

January 30,1918.

Confidential

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 12, 1918.

My dear Doctor McDowell:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, enclosing a communication which you have received from Doctor Speer regarding a conference of church representatives from neutral and belligerent countries which Archbishop Soderblom of Sweden and the Bishops of Denmark and Norway are calling to meet in April.

You advise me of the nature of your reply to Doctor Speer, which seems to me a very just and wise one. It would be inadvisable for Americans to attend any such conferences without the approval of this Government.

I am, my dear Doctor McDowell,

Sincerely yours,

Robert Lansing

Right Reverend William F. McDowell,
1509 16th Street, Northwest,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 18, 1918.

Doctor Robert E. Speer, Secretary,

Board of Foreign Missions

Of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.,

156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

S i r:

I have received your letter of March 9th, enclosing certain communications addressed to you by Archbishop Soderblom of Sweden with regard to a conference of church representatives from the neutral and from the belligerent nations which he and the Bishops of Denmark and Norway are calling to meet in April.

It is my opinion that the reply which you suggest in the last sentence of your letter under acknowledgment is quite sufficient.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert Lansing.

763.72119/1466

A

A. A. Adee

Draft of Agenda for the International Ecumenical Conference at Christiania, April 14th 1918.

1. The proceedings, as they bear upon religious edification, are framed on a proposal from Norway in conjunction with a scheme originally set forth by a member of the Church in France. The general plan is inspired by the Lord's Prayer. Minuter details will follow the arrangements come to between those who issue the invitation and the representatives of various groups in belligerent countries.

2. The following subjects are proposed:

I. The spiritual unity in Christ of His diciples, without loss of loyalty either to the talents and duties entrusted to nations or to the creeds they profess; facts and their expression.

II. The shortcomings of the Church with regard to the realization of Christian brotherhood and of the spirit of Christ in all human relations. Penitence of the Church.

III. Possibilities and duties of the Church in counteracting the evil passions of war and promoting that frame of mind which makes for righteousness and goodwill among nations.

IV. The Christian Doctrine on the sanctity of law and on the work of international legislation.

V. Actual church problems viewed practically and universally, e.gg The Mission Field.

A. A. Adee

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

RECEIVED
MAY 22 1918
Mr. Speer

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
Di 540.4 B 1/1

May 18, 1918.

Dr. Robert E. Speer, Secretary,
The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian
Church in the United States of America.
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Sir:

The Department has received your letter of March 25 last in which you refer to your letter of March 9 last to the Department regarding the proposed conference of representatives of the Christian churches of the various neutral and belligerent countries. You state that you have been advised by Archbishop Soderblom that the proposed conference has been postponed until September and you ask for advice as to the reply which should be made by the American churches invited to take part in the conference.

In reply I have to say that the suggestion which you made in the last sentence of your letter of March 9

last

last, that it is not practicable for representatives of the American churches to attend such a conference at the present time, seems to the Department the most appropriate answer that could be made.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State:

Alvey A. Adee

Second Assistant Secretary.

R. F. Lenwood

ENC.

TELEGRAMS:
"MISSIONARY, FLEET, LONDON."
TELEPHONE 13737 CENTRAL

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1918
Mr. Speer

ESTABLISHED 1795.

London Missionary Society,

FOREIGN SECRETARIES
MR. F. H. HAWKINS, LL.B.
REV. F. LENWOOD, M.A.

16, NEW BRIDGE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

15th May 1918.

Robert Speer, Esq.,
156, Fifth Avenue,
New York,
U.S.A.

My dear Speer,

I am sending you this copy of a letter to Mott because I think you ought to know the growing feeling in this country that we have allowed the necessity for fighting altogether too much to obscure the greater necessity for maintaining the unity of the Church of Christ. We can quite understand that America is passing through the wave of feeling which was so marked in this country a couple of years ago. But the length of the war has given time for another type of opinion to assert itself within country.

I should like you to be quite clear that I am not refering to those who are pacifists. I am simply speaking of those who feel that the world must be made safe for democracy, and that the only way to do this is to fight on, and to keep our eyes open for every possibility of negotiation that will give us what we want.

I think I am not wrong in believing that it is with such men that the future lies. They feel the division of the Church as the greatest calamity of this war, and they are bound to regard it as a very serious thing that the influence of America should seem to hold as back at such a time.

I should be grateful if you would show this letter to Mr. Brown. I had a certain amount of correspondence with him earlier about the World Alliance of Churches.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Frank Lenwood

ing about
ciation scheme of the Int Cong.
p 6.
of letter.
Church unity Ottawa

15th May 1918.

Robert Speer, Esq.,
156, Fifth Avenue,
New York,
U.S.A.

My dear Speer,

I am sending you this copy of a letter to Mott because I think you ought to know the growing feeling in this country that we have allowed the necessity for fighting altogether too much to obscure the greater necessity for maintaining the unity of the Church of Christ. We can quite understand that America is passing through the wave of feeling which was so marked in this country a couple of years ago. But the length of the war has given time for another type of opinion to assert itself.

I should like you to be quite clear that I am not referring to those who are pacifists. I am simply speaking of those who feel that the world must be made safe for democracy, and that the only way to do this is to fight on, and to keep our eyes open for every possibility of negotiation that will give us what we want.

I think I am not wrong in believing that it is with such men that the future lies. They feel the division of the Church as the greatest calamity of this war, and they are bound to regard it as a very serious thing that the influence of America should seem to hold us back at such a time.

I should be grateful if you would show this letter to Mr. Brown. I had a certain amount of correspondence with him earlier about the World Alliance of Churches.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

TELEGRAMS:
"MISSIONARY," FLEET, LONDON.
TELEPHONE 13737 CENTRAL.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

London Missionary Society,

FOREIGN SECRETARIES
MR. F. H. HAWKINS, LL.B.
REV. F. LENWOOD, M.A.

16, NEW BRIDGE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

15th May 1915.

Dr. John R. Mott,
Y.M.C.A.,
NEW YORK,
U.S.A.

My dear Mott,

I am more sorry than I can say that you are not coming through London and that Hodgkin and I are not likely to have the chance of an interview with you on behalf of the Committee for promoting an International Gathering for Prayer.

We were disappointed to learn that the American Churches had decided that they would have nothing to do with the invitation of the Archbishop of Upsala and from what Mrs. Creighton reported to me of the arguments you quoted to support the refusal, I should gather that you would be equally opposed to any attempt to bring together for prayer the branches of the Church of Christ until war is over. I think we are a little more surprised by this because in the early days of the war we seemed to detect in the attitude of such bodies as the American branch of the World Alliance of the Churches a certain disapproval of our British attitude because it was too war-like and by implication somewhat lacking in a sense of the importance at all costs of maintaining the atmosphere of Christian fellowship.

Now when we are finding that the people in Britain are prepared to go forward into fellowship, we are brought up sharp by finding that American Christians are not prepared to press in the same way for an attempt to heal the branches of the Church of Christ. The situation is all the more unfortunate from our point of view because our Government must seek to discover what support and example they can count upon if they are to give permission for such a gathering. One of the very first questions/ that therefore relate to the attitude of America and the American churches.

With a deep sense of the seriousness of the position we want to put before you certain arguments which we hope may lead you to counsel our friends in America to revise their

attitude and strongly to support the plea for a gathering of Christians for prayer from all Christian nations.

In writing this letter on behalf of the British Council for an International Christian Meeting, the personal position of Hodgkin and myself is not without its significance as showing the composition of our Committee. Hodgkin is a member of the Society of Friends and a convinced pacifist. I am not a pacifist and cannot be and if the call were to come to me should be perfectly willing to go and fight against Germany. Nor do I want anything in the nature of a patched up peace. The significant thing about our Council is that it contains the two sets of people of which we are examples, who are yet bound together by the belief that even while we are fighting the Churches of Christ should be meeting together for prayer to assert a fellowship higher than any difference between the nations. We unite in believing that to make that assertion during war will lay the foundation for Christian action when war is over and that perhaps (though this is no essential part of the scheme) such a meeting may help by the creation of a new temper to bring war to an end in righteousness.

Our movement is therefore in no sense pacifist in the ordinary meaning of the word. It is prepared to work for a meeting of representatives of the churches even if they should find it quite impossible to affect in the smallest degree the present military and political situation. What it cannot tolerate is the continued division in the Body of Christ.

The reasons <u>in favour</u> of such a meeting seem to be so strong that we may assume that you appreciate them as fully as we do ourselves. Judging by discussions in this country any divergence of opinion turns on a different estimate of the force of the arguments <u>against.</u>

(1) In the first place some of our friends believe that we cannot meet with Germans as Christians until they have publicly announced their repentance for the action of their nation. I think you will agree that however strongly we feel the call of righteousness and judgment, we are bound, by the sense of our own sin, to leave the judgment of the sins of others in the hands of God, and that until we believe that our Master has forsaken Germany it is not for us to refuse to go into fellowships where He can be present. I feel sure that in writing this I am expressing the opinion of the majority of our Christian men in this country below the age of fifty and of all the freshest minds among the older men.

(2) In the second place it may be said that such an

attitude will give the impression to the Germans that we are weakening in our desire to prosecute the war. The same is true of any attempt towards peace of any sort of improvement of relations! The same is true of any attempt to rebuke the sins of our own nation and to bring home to our own people that they had even a small proportion of blame for the state of affairs out of which this conflagration has grown. In other words, to refuse to accept any and every chance of improving the relations between the peoples because a war is in progress is to condemn ourselves to go on to the end in unalleviated brutality and mutual destruction.

(3) A third argument is that the whole thingis a German peace intrigue. I have not the least doubt that a parallel argument will be used in Germany and that Germans will be warned against an English intrigue. It all depends on our confidence in the strength of our case and specially since the Lichnowsky memoirs it would seem more probable that the Germans will go away from any such meeting with the sense that they have been compelled to change their position, than that we ourselves shall be swayed by any illegitimate German representations. It is Germans who have to fear such a meeting, not we.

(4) It may be argued that such a meeting is bound to issue in discussion. Of course that is the case to some extent and if prayer leads in a legitimate way to discussion of a helpful kind, then there is nothing to do but thank God. At the same time, if the Conference were to be for prayer alone it would have performed its main object, the demonstration of the unity of the Church of Christ and to some extent would have achieved that unity.

(5) If the Swedish invitation, as being Swedish is exposed to special danger of hostile propaganda, would it be possible for our friends in America to state that they would be prepared for such a meeting if it were held elsewhere?

(6) The practical difficulties of the days of Conference may result in the Conference being felt to be unfruitful. This to my mind is the strongest argument. I admit the dangers of failure are great, but that is true of all Christian Conferences and in this case, though the risk is greater, the Christian issue at stake is enormous and the nature of the Conference will so surely tend to sift those who will be present that we may expect the special guiding of God in an unusual degree. The whole thing is a risk, but it is a risk in faith and we believe strongly that

to attempt the Conference and to fail will have a permanent value for the future of the Church of Christ which we can never gain by refusing the attempt. On the other hand to succeed would be one of the great events in the history of the church.

These are the answers we would make to criticisms of the proposal. The positive arguments are very strongly swaying the younger minds in this country and all those Christians who have escaped rental ossification.

At the Congregational Union Assembly last week, Dr. J.D.Jones, perhaps our leading statesman in the body, made perfectly clear that he thought the war must be supported with all our force, but that it was a scandal to the Church that its branches had not met in prayer at a much earlier stage in the war. It was very obvious that he carried with him the great majority of the Assembly and we succeeded in carrying a Resolution in favour of the Upsala Conference at the business session two days later.

The Anglicans are in a much more difficult position for apparently they have to consider whether the Romans will be represented and there would probably be stronger opposition in a State Church, but there too many of the freshest minds are longing for some declaration that the Church is really one. As the cooperation of portions of the Eastern Church has now been attained, the Anglican authorities may feel more able to act.

The question we want to ask is whether you have sufficiently considered the danger to our International Missionary work if there should be the feeling that our friends in America are holding us back from what some of us have come to believe to be the only christian course. I am not thinking of Germany. I am thinking of our missionary leaders among the Allies. You may be quite certain of a great revulsion of feeling after the war and many of those who are shouting loudest for military victory and nothing else, two years after the war is over will be shouting just as loudly in accusation of the Church because it did not find a better way and above all because the churches in all countries allowed themselves to follow, instead of guiding, the nation.

I feel that your own influence, to which we owe so much and which has done so much to bind the nations together, will suffer a very serious diminution in some of the Allied countries if the younger men who are moving forward to leadership feel that they lacked your support in the attempt to Christianise their own Church. I don't think it impossible to

bind up the wounds of the war as far as the Christians of the warring nations are concerned, but I do fear the result of the American refusal to help us at this time towards the outward expression of the Church's oneness in our Lord.

Do you think it is still impossible for this decision to be revised and is it out of the question for you to use your influence with the French Protestants to get them to revise their declaration against the meetig?

I hope you will forgive me for writing to you upon a subject on which I feel certain that you and those who think with you are as anxious to follow the right course as any body of men living and that you feel as keenly the tragedy of the division of the Church. Our excuse must be the awful humiliation under which we labour when the Church of Christ is thus rent asunder. To think that Labour should attempt to secure an international meeting and that the Church of Christ should do nothing!

May God guide us in the right way and if we are wrong may He help us by His Spirit to take your view. At present we can only express to you the conviction we feel compelled to adopt.

Yours sincerely,

P.S. I am sending copies of this to Speer, and Dr Barton for I think that they should know how important the attitude of America is in the eyes of some of us here. Hodgkin I believe is sending a copy to R.H.Gardiner.

Nathan Söderblom. With
kindest remembrance of our
old acquaintance and with
the sincere hope of meeting
you at this conference Upsala.